

THE SAYING OF ALLĀH,

“It is the believers who are
successful: those who are humble in
their prayer...”

[QUR'AN - AL-MU'IMINŪN (23): 1-2]

HUMILITY in PRAYER

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Ibn al-Qayyim on Hypocritical *Kharbā'*

Ibn Taymiyyah on The Ruling of *Kharbā'* in Prayer

Translated from the original Arabic by
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THE AUTHOR

Hāfiẓ Abū'l-Faraj ibn Rajab al-Ḥanbalī

He is the Imām and Hāfiẓ, Zaynu'l-Dīn 'Abdur-Rahmān ibn Ahmad ibn 'Abdur-Rahmān ibn al-Ḥasan ibn Muḥammad ibn Abū'l-Barakāt Ma'sūd al-Sulamī al-Ḥanbalī al-Dimashqī. His agnomen was Abū'l-Faraj, and his nickname was Ibn Rajab, which was the nickname of his grandfather who was born in that month.

He was born in Baghdād in 736H and was raised by a knowledgeable and pious family. He died on a Monday night, the fourth of Ramadān, 795H in al-Ḥumariyyah, Damascus.

He learned and took knowledge from the greatest scholars of his time. In Damascus, he studied under Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyyah, Zaynu'l-Dīn al-'Irāqī, ibn an-Naḥf, Muḥammad ibn Ismā'īl al-Khabbāz, Dīwūd ibn Ibrāhīm al-'Aṭār, ibn Qāṣ al-Jabal and Ahmad ibn 'Abdu'l-Hādī al-Ḥanbalī. In Makkah, he heard from al-Fakhr 'Uthmān ibn Yūsuf al-Nuwayrī. In Jerusalem, he heard from al-Hāfiẓ al-'Alī. In Egypt, he heard from Ṣadrū'l-Dīn Abū'l-Fath al-Maydānī and Nāṣirū'l-Dīn ibn al-Mulūk.

Many students of knowledge came to him to study under him.

Amongst the most famous of his students were: Abū'l-'Abbās Ahmad ibn Abū Bakr ibn 'Alī al-Ḥanbalī; Abū'l-Faḡl Ahmad ibn Naṣr ibn Ahmad; Dīwūd ibn Sulaymān al-Mawsilī; 'Abdu'l-Rahmān ibn Ahmad ibn Muḥammad al-Muqrī'; Zaynū'l-Dīn 'Abdu'l-Rahmān ibn Sulaymān ibn Abū'l-Karam; Abū Dharr al-Zarkashī; al-Qaṣī 'Abū'l-Dīn ibn al-Lahīm al-Ba'ṭī; and Ahmad ibn Ṣayfū'l-Dīn al-Ḥamawī.

Ibn Rajab devoted himself to knowledge and spent the vast majority of his time researching, writing, authoring, teaching, and giving legal rulings.

Many scholars praised him for his vast knowledge, asceticism and expertise in the Ḥanbalī school of thought. Ibn Qāṣi Shuhbah said of him, 'He read and became proficient in the various fields of science. He engrossed himself with the issues of the madhhab until he mastered it. He devoted himself to the occupation of knowledge of the texts, defects and meanings of the ḥadīth.'¹

Ibn Hajr said of him, 'He was highly proficient in the science of ḥadīth in terms of the names of reporters, their biographies, their paths of narration and awareness of their meanings.'²

Ibn Muṭṭah said of him, 'He is the Shaykh, the great scholar, the Ḥafīẓ, the ascetic, the Shaykh of the Ḥanbalī madhhab and he authored many beneficial works.'³

¹ Ibn Qāṣi al-Shuhbah, *Tārikh*, vol. 3, p. 195.

² Ibn Hajr, *Jahiz al-Ghann*, vol. 1, p. 460.

³ *al-Maqṣad al-Arḥad*, vol. 2, p. 83.

He wrote many beneficial works, some of them outstanding such as *al-Qawā'id al-Katiri fi'l-Farā'* about which it was said, 'It is one of the wonders of this age.'⁴ His commentary to *al-Tirmidhī* is said to be the most extensive and best ever written so much so that *al-'Irāqī*, about whom *ibn Hajar* said, 'He was the wonder of his age'; would ask for his help when compiling his own commentary to the same book.

• Moreover he has many valuable monographs explaining various *ahādīth* such as: *Sharḥ Ḥadīth Ma Dhiḥini Jā'ūn Ummā* *fi Ghannam*, *Iḥtiyār al-Awāl Sharḥ Ḥadīth Iḥtiyām al-Ma' al-'Alī*, *Nūr al-Iqṭibār fi Sharḥ Waṣṭiyah al-Nabī li ibn 'Abbās*, and *Kashf al-Kurḥab fi Waḥī Ḥalī Abī-l-Gharḥab*.

• In exegesis his works include: *Tafīr Sūrah al-Idklār*, *Tafīr Sūrah al-Fāṭḥah*, *Tafīr Sūrah al-Naṣr*, and *al-Iṭṭihād bi'l-Qur'ān*.

• In *ḥadīth* his works include: *Sharḥ Ṭal al-Tirmidhī*, *Fatḥ al-Bār Sharḥ Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*, and *Jamī' al-'Ulūm wa'l-Hikam*.

• In *fiqh* his works include: *al-Iṭṭikrāj fi Ahkām al-Kharāj*, and *al-Qawā'id al-Fiqhiyah*.

• In biographies his works include the monumental *Dhaghl 'alī Tabaqāt al-Hanāwīyah*.

• In exhortation his works include: *Lafā'if al-Ma'arīf* and *al-Takhrīj min al-Nūr*.

⁴ *ibn 'Abdu'l-Hakīm, Dhaghl 'alī Tabaqāt ibn Rajab*, p. 38.

CHAPTER ONE

Khusbū'

*With the Name of Allāh, the All-Merciful, the Most
Merciful*

*It is His aid that we seek and "all praise is due to
Allāh, Lord of the Worlds."*

The Ḥāfiẓ and 'Allāmah, Zayn al-Dīn ibn al-Shaykh Abū'l-'Abbās
Aḥmad ibn Rajab, may Allāh fill his life with blessings, said:

This is a treatise we have written concerning humility (*khusbū'*)
and the heart's meekness and breaking (*ikhsār*)¹ before the Lord.

All praise is due to Allāh, mender of hearts which have broken
for His sake and, by His grace, forgiver of the sins of the penitent.
I testify that none has the right to be worshipped save Allāh Alone;
He has no partners and there is nothing like Him. I testify that
Muḥammad is His servant and Messenger; He sent him with

¹ The term 'broken heart' refers to a heart that is filled with humility, subservience,
and quiescence as a result of its love and awe of Allāh, Most High.

guidance and the Religion of Truth that it may reign supreme over all religions,² He gave him the choice of being a Prophet-King or a Messenger-Servant and he chose the station of servitude coupled with messengership.³

He (ﷺ) would say, "O Allāh, make me live as one lowly and humble (*ʿatāl*), make me die as one lowly and humble, and resurrect me amongst the ranks of the lowly and humble,"⁴ thereby alluding to the nobility and excellence of this station. Peace and blessings be upon him, his family, his Companions, and those who hold tightly to his rope after him.

In His Book, Allāh, Glorious and Most High, has commended those who are meek (*ʿatāl*) before Him, and those who have broken in the face of His grandeur; rendered submissive (*ʿabid*) and humble (*ʿatāl*) in its presence. He, Most High, says,

إِنَّهُمْ كَانُوا إِسْرَافُونَ فِي الْحَيَاةِ
وَيَذَرُونَكَ إِذْ ذَكَرْتَهُمْ مُكِبِّينَ ۝٦١

² as Allāh says, "It is He who has sent His Messenger with guidance and the Religion of Truth to exalt it over every other religion even though the polytheists detect it." [*al-Zumar* (39): 33] cf. *al-Faṭḥ* (48): 28 and *al-Ṣaff* (61): 9

³ The discussion on this will follow in the third chapter.

⁴ Tirmidhi #2352 on the authority of Anas and he said it was *gharīb*, Ibn Mājah #4126 on the authority of Abū Saʿīd, and Tabarāni, *al-Daʿī* on the authority of Ubāidh ibn al-Samʿ, all with *ḥaḥ* *ṣaḥīḥ*, however the *ḥaḥ* is *ṣaḥīḥ*.

It was also recorded on the authority of Abū Saʿīd by Hākim #7911 who said it was *ṣaḥīḥ* with Dhahabī agreeing; it was also ruled *ṣaḥīḥ* by Sayyid, *al-Jamʿ al-Jayid* #1454, and Albirī, *Saḥīḥ al-Jamʿ* #1261, *al-Talḥīḥ* #308, *al-Jamʿ* #861. cf. Saḥīḥ al-Majmaʿ *al-Jamʿ* #166.

"They outdid each other in good actions, calling out to Us in yearning and awe, and humbling themselves to Us."¹

[illegible]

³⁶...men and women who are humble, men and women who give in charity, men and women who fast, men and women who guard their private parts, men and women who remember Allāh much: Allāh has prepared forgiveness for them and an immense reward.³⁶

He describes the believers as those who have *Abachi'* in the best action of worship they perform, and perform diligently,

فَذَاقُوا الْعَذَابَ ۝ (الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهَوْنَ) ۝

²⁰It is the believers who are successful those who are humble in their prayer...²⁰¹

¹¹ <http://www.fishbase.org>

^a $n = 10$; $p = 0.0001$.

⁷ <http://www.fishbase.org> (2013-1-3)

He describes those who have been granted knowledge as people having *khushū'* when they hear His words rehearsed to them,

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ مِنْ قِبَلِ اللَّهِ إِذَا بُسِّلَ
عَلَيْهِمْ يُخْرُونَ لَأَلَّا يَفْهَمُوا شَيْئًا ۖ وَقُلُوبُهُمْ شَحَنٌ رِثَاءً إِنْ كُنْ
وَعَدَرْنَا لَمْ تَفْعَلُوا ۖ وَتُخْرُونَ لَأَلَّا تَفْهَمُوا كُتُوبَ رَبِّكُمْ
خُشُوعًا ۖ

"Certainly, when it is recited to them, those who were given knowledge fall on their faces in prostration, saying, 'Glory be to our Lord! The promise of our Lord is truly fulfilled!' Weeping, they fall to the ground in prostration, and it increases them in humility."⁶

The Meaning of *Khushū'*

The basic meaning of *khushū'* is the softness of the heart, its being gentle, still, submissive, broken, and yearning. The Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) said, "Of a surety there is a morsel of flesh in the body, if it is sound, the whole body will be sound, but if it is corrupt, the whole body will be corrupt. It is the heart."⁷

When the heart is humble, so too is the hearing, seeing, head, and feet; indeed all the limbs and their actions are humbled, even speech. This is why the Prophet (ﷺ) would say in his bowing

⁶ *al-Tamīm* (17): 107-109

⁷ Bukhārī #52-2051 and Muslim #1599

(*raha*'), "My hearing, sight, bones, and marrow are humbled to You,"¹⁰ another narration has, "and whatever my foot carries."¹¹

One of the Salaf saw a man fidgeting in his prayer and remarked, 'If the heart of this person was humble, so too would his limbs be.' This is reported from Hudhayfah (*radhī-Allāhu 'anhu*)¹² and Sa'īd ibn al-Musayyib,¹³ and it is also reported from the Prophet (ﷺ) but is not authentic.¹⁴

Mas'ūdī reports on the authority of a person who narrated to him that 'Alī ibn Abī Tālib (*radhī-Allāhu 'anhu*) said concerning His saying,

الَّذِينَ هُمْ فِي صَلَاتِهِمْ خَاشِعُونَ ﴿٢٥﴾

"...those who are humble in their prayer..."¹⁵

'It refers to the humility of the heart, that you soften your shoulder for a Muslim (praying next to you), and that you do not

¹⁰ Muslim #771 on the authority of 'Alī.

¹¹ Ahmad #960 on the authority of 'Alī and it was declared *saḥīḥ* by Ibn Khuzaimah #607.

¹² Ibn Nafī al-Marwazī, *Ta'qīq Qadr al-Salīb* #150 with a *da'īf* *isnād*.

¹³ Marwazī #151 and Ibn al-Mubārak, *al-Zaḥī* #419 with a *da'īf* *isnād*.

¹⁴ It was ruled *marḥūḥ* by Albānī, *al-Da'īf* #110 and *al-Irwa'* #373.

¹⁵ *al-Maṣūn* (23): 2.

¹⁶ 'Ukai', *al-Zaḥī* #328, Ibn al-Mubārak, *al-Zaḥī* #1148 with a *da'īf* *isnād*.

Nawāzī, *al-Durr al-Manthar*, vol. 10, pg. 557 records that Ibn 'Umar said in con-

look here and there in your prayer."¹⁴

'Atî' ibn al-Sa'ib reported on the authority of a person that 'Ali (radîy-llâhu 'anhu) said, '*Khushû*' refers to the humility of the heart and that you do not look left and right.'

'Ali ibn Abû Tâlib narrated that ibn 'Abbâs said in commentary to the above verse, "Those who are fearful and still."¹⁵

Ibn Shawdhab narrated that al-Hasan, may Allâh have mercy upon him, said, 'Humility had taken root in their hearts so their gazes were lowered and their limbs became subservient.'¹⁶

Manṣûr reported that Mujâhid said, 'The foundation of *khushû*' is in the heart and quietude in prayer.'

Layth narrated that Mujâhid said, 'Part of it'¹⁷ is that the limbs be subservient and the gaze be lowered. When the Muslim would stand for prayer, the fear of his Lord would prevent him from turning left and right.'¹⁸

'Atî' al-Khurasânî said, '*Khushû*' refers to the humility of the heart and the subservience of the limbs.'

¹⁴ Commentary to the verse, "When they stood for prayer, they faced forward in their prayer, they lowered their gaze to the place of prostration, and they knew that Allâh had turned to them and so they did not look left or right."

¹⁵ Tabari, vol. 17, pg. 3.

¹⁶ Tabari, vol. 17, pg. 8

¹⁷ i.e. standing in devout obedience (*qawm*)

¹⁸ Marṣa'at, *Fi'qan Qadr al-Salâh* #138

Zuhri said, 'It is the quietude of the servant in his prayer.'²¹

Qatādah said, 'The *khasha'* of the heart refers to fear and lowering the gaze in prayer.'²²

Ibn Abū Nujayf narrated that Mujahid, may Allāh have mercy on him, said concerning the words of Allāh, Most High,

وَكَاذِبًا سَاجِدًا ۝

"...and humbling themselves to Us."²³

'i.e. being humble and mock (*astaw'idh*).'²⁴

Allāh, Most High, has described the earth as having *khasha'* in his words,

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ أَنْ يَرَى الْاَرْضَ خَاشِعَةً فَإِنَّ اآرْثَ عَلَيْهَا اآلَمَاتُ
أَهْزَاتٌ وَرِثَ

"Among his Signs is that you see the earth laid

²¹ Tabari, vol. 17, pg. 3 and Marwan, *Ta'wīl Qadr al-Salāh* #141

The same is recorded by Ibn al-Mubārak, *al-Zuhri* #109-1149 on the authority of Mujahid.

²² Tabari, vol. 17, pg. 10

²³ *al-Ashja'* (21): 90

²⁴ Nujayf, *al-Daw*, vol. 10, pg. 369 and he references it to Ibn Abi Shubabah, 'Abd al-Hamīd, Ibn al-Mundhir, and Ibn Abi Hāsim.

bare and then when We send down water on it, it quivers and swells.⁶²

The meaning of its quivering and swelling is that its bareness and stillness (*ḥabshā'*) has been removed and in its place vegetation grows. This then shows that the *ḥabshā'* that it had was stillness, lowness, and lack of growth. The same applies to the heart: when it has *ḥabshā'*, its base desires and thoughts arising from the following of carnal lusts are laid to rest, and it breaks and submits to Allāh, Mighty and Magnificent. *Ḥabshā'* replaces the heart's remoteness, haughtiness, arrogance, and lordliness. When it settles in the heart, the limbs, organs, and motions - even the voice - are stilled. Allāh, Most High, has stated that voices have *ḥabshā'* in His words,

وَحُشِّي الْأَصْوَاتِ لِلرَّحْمَنِ فَلَا تَسْمَعُ إِلَّا هَمْسًا

"Voices will be humbled before the All-Merciful and nothing but a whisper will be heard."⁶³

The humility of voices refers to their being stilled and quieted⁶⁴ after being clamorous.

In a similar vein, Allāh has described the faces and sight of the

⁶² *Furqān* (41): 39

⁶³ *Ta Hā* (20): 108

⁶⁴ as stated by the 'Abbās and recorded by Suyūṭī, *al-Durr*, vol. 10, pg. 242 and he references it to Ibn al-Mundhir and Ibn Abi Hātim

⁶⁵ i.e. *al-Ḥashr* (88): 2, *al-Qamar* (54): 7, *al-Qalam* (68): 43, and *al-Ma'arij* (70):

disbelievers with *Abasah*' on the Day of Rising.¹⁹ This then proves that all of these limbs can have *Abasah*.²⁰

Hypocritical Humility

When a person affects *Abasah*', displaying it on his limbs while his heart is devoid of it, he has fallen prey to hypocritical *Abasah*' (*Abasah*' *nifāq*) and this is what the Salaf would seek refuge from. One of them would say, 'Take refuge with Allāh from hypocritical *Abasah*!'²¹ When asked what it was, he replied, 'That you see the body humble and submissive while the heart is not.'²²

'Umar (raḡy-Allāhu 'anhu) saw a person with his head lowered and said, 'O such-and-such raise your head for *Abasah*' does not extend beyond what is in the heart.' Whoever outwardly displays more *Abasah*' than is present in his heart is guilty of hypocrisy on top of hypocrisy.²³

¹⁹ Refer to Appendix 1 for a further discussion on the meaning and import of *Abasah*'.

²⁰ Ahmad, *al-Zaid*, pg. 142 and Ibn al-Mubārak, *al-Zaid* #143 on the authority of Abū al-Dardā'.

²¹ Bayhaqī, *Shu'ab* #65968 records a similar statement from Sulaym.
Refer to Appendix Two for a discussion on hypocritical *Abasah*'.

The Source of *Khubū'*

The source of the *khubū'* that takes place in the heart is the gnosis of Allāh's greatness, magnificence, and perfection. The more gnosis a person has of Allāh, the more *khubū'* he has.

The hearts vary in their *khubū'* in accordance to the gnosis they have of the One they have humbled to, and in accordance to the hearts' witnessing the Attributes that lead to *khubū'*. Some hearts are humbled by the strength of their perceiving His closeness to His servants and His seeing their innermost secrets which leads to being shy of Him, Most High, and constantly being aware of Him in every state of motion or stillness. Some hearts are humbled through their perceiving the magnificence of Allāh, His greatness, and His grandeur which leads to being in awe of Him and magnifying Him. Some hearts are humbled through perceiving His perfection and beauty which leads to drowning in the love of Him and the desire to meet and see Him. Some hearts are humbled through perceiving the enormity of His seizure, vengeance, and punishment which leads to fearing Him.

He, Glorious is He, is the mender of hearts that have broken for His sake. He, Glorious is He, comes close to hearts that are filled with humility to Him in the same way that He comes close to one who is standing in prayer, privately discoursing with Him,¹² in the same way that He comes close to one who rubs his face in

¹² Hākim #861 records on the authority of Abū Ḥanīfah that the Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) said: "When any one of you stands to pray, he is conversing with his Lord, so let him pay attention to how he speaks to Him." It was noted ashbiḥ by Hākim with Dhahabī agreeing, and Abū Ḥatīm, *Sahih al-Jam'* #1538

the dust when prostrating;³³ in the same way that He draws near to the throngs of people visiting His House standing in abject humility at 'Arafah, drawing close and boasting about them to the angels;³⁴ in the same way that He comes close to His servants when they invoke Him, ask of Him, and seek His forgiveness in the early hours of the morning, and He answers their supplications and grants their requests.³⁵

³³ Muslim #482 records on the authority of Abū Hurayrah that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "The closest a servant is to his Lord is when he is prostrating."

³⁴ Ibn Hibbān #3653 records on the authority of Jubair that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "No other days are better to Allāh than the first ten days of Dhū'l-Hijjah." The narrator said, "A man asked, 'O Allāh's Messenger! Are these days better or a similar number of days of fighting in the way of Allāh?'" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "These days are better than a same number of days of fighting for the sake of Allāh. No other day is better with Allāh than the day of 'Arafah when He descends to the lowest heaven and boasts of the people on earth to the inhabitants of heaven, saying, 'Look at My servants who have come with grown hair, covered with dust, exposed to the sun, to perform Hajj. They have come by every distant road hoping for My mercy though they have not seen My punishment.' So there is no other day than the day of 'Arafah when more people are released from the Fire."

Muslim #1348 records on the authority of 'Ā'ishah that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "There is no day on which Allāh releases more servants from the Fire than the Day of 'Arafah. He comes close and then boasts to the angels saying, 'What do they want?'"

³⁵ Bukhārī #1145-4321-7494 and Muslim #756/1772-1778 record on the authority of Abū Hurayrah that the Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) said, "Every night, when the last third of the night remains, our Lord, Blessed and Exalted is He, descends to the lowest heaven and says, 'Is there anyone who invokes Me that I may respond? Is there anyone asking of Me that I may give it to him? Is there anyone who seeks My forgiveness that I may forgive him?'"

The issues related to this are covered in some detail by the author in the fourth chapter of his *The Journey to Allāh* (Published by Dar al-Sunnah Publishers)

There is nothing that tends to the brokenness of the servant more than closeness and response:

Imrān Ahmad, may Allāh have mercy on him, records in his book, *al-Zuhd*, with his isnād to 'Imrān ibn al-Qusayr who said, 'Mūsā ibn 'Imrān said, "My Lord, where should I seek You?" He replied, "Seek Me with those whose hearts have broken for My sake. Every day I come close to them by one arm-span and were it not for this, they would surely perish."¹⁴

Ibrāhīm ibn al-Junaid, may Allāh have mercy on him, records in his book, *al-Mabarrat*, with his isnād to Ja'far ibn Sulaymān who said, 'I heard Mālik ibn Dīnār saying, "Mūsā ('*alayhi-salām*) asked, 'My God, where should I seek You?' Allāh, Mighty and Magnificent, revealed to him, 'Mūsā, seek Me with those whose hearts have broken for My sake for I draw closer to them by an arm-span every day, and were it not for this, they would surely perish.'" I asked Mālik ibn Dīnār, "What does broken hearts mean?" He replied, "I asked this question to one who rehearsed the scriptures and he said that he had asked this same question to 'Abdullāh ibn al-Salīm who replied, 'Broken hearts refers to those that have broken for the love of Allāh, Mighty and Magnificent, rather than the love of anything else.'"

The authentic Sunnah proves that Allāh is close to the heart that is broken by His tribulation, patient at His decree, and content. Muslim records on the authority of Abū Hurayrah that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Allāh, Might and Magnificent, will say on the Day of Rising, 'O son of Ādam, I was ill yet you did not visit Me.' He will say, 'My Lord, how could I visit You while You are the Lord of the worlds?' He will reply, 'Did you not know that

¹⁴ Ahmad, *al-Zuhd*, pg. 75

such-and-such a servant of mine was ill yet you did not visit him? Did you not know that, were you to have visited him, you would have found Me with him?"¹⁷

Abū Nu'aym records via the route of Damrah that Ibn Shaddāh said, 'Allāh, Most High, revealed to Mūsā ('alayhī-salām), "Do you know why, from all people, I chose you for My message and speech?" He replied, "No, my Lord." He replied, "Because none was as modest and humble before Me as you were."¹⁸

The first thing to be lost is khushū'

This modesty and humility of his was none other than *khushū'*, and that is beneficial knowledge, and that is the first thing to be raised of knowledge. Nasa'i records the ḥadīth of Jubayr ibn Nufayr (*radīy-Allāhu 'anhu*) on the authority of 'Awf ibn Mālik (*radīy-Allāhu 'anhu*) that, one day, the Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) looked at the sky and said, "This is the vessel to which knowledge will be raised." A man from the Anṣār called Ziyād ibn Labīd said, "Messenger of Allāh, how is it that knowledge will be raised now that it has become firm and the hearts have preserved it?" He replied, "I thought that you were the most intelligent of Mādīnah's people!" He then went on to mention the misguidance of the Jews and Christians despite their having the Book of Allāh, Mighty and Magnificent. (Jubayr) said, "So I met Shaddād ibn Aws and narrated this ḥadīth to him and he said, "Awf has spoken truthfully, should I not tell you the first part of knowledge to be

¹⁷ Musṭadr #2569

¹⁸ Abū Nu'aym, *al-Hayāt*, vol. 6, pg. 130

raised?" I replied, "Of course!" He said, "Khaṣa", until the time will come that you will not see a single person having it."³⁹

A similar ḥadīth is also recorded by Tirmadhī via Juhayr ibn Nufayr on the authority of Abū al-Dardā' from the Prophet (ﷺ). The end of this ḥadīth has, 'Juhayr said, "So I met 'Ubdāh ibn al-Sāmit and I said to him, "Will you not hear something from me that I heard from your brother, Abū al-Dardā'?" I narrated to him what Abū al-Dardā' had narrated to me. He said, 'Abū al-Dardā' has spoken truthfully. If you wish, I will narrate to you about the first knowledge to be raised from the people: *khaṣa*'. Soon will come a time when you will enter a large Masjid and not see a single person having it."⁴⁰

It is said that the version of Nasā'ī is the stronger version.

Sa'īd ibn Bashīr narrated on the authority of Qatādah, on the authority of al-Ḥasan, may Allāh have mercy on him, on the authority of Shaddād ibn Aws that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "The first knowledge to be raised from the people will be *khaṣa*".⁴¹

³⁹ Nasā'ī, *al-Kaṣb*, vol. 3, pg. 456 and Ahmad #23990 and it was ruled *sahih* by Ibn Hibbān #4572 and Hākim #337 with Dhahabī agreeing.

The ḥadīth is also recorded by Ahmad #17473 from Ziyād ibn Labīd himself and it is *muṣṣaḥḥ*.

⁴⁰ Tirmadhī #2653 and he said it was *hasan gharīb* and it was ruled *sahih* by Hākim #338 with Dhahabī agreeing.

⁴¹ Tabarānī, *al-Kaṣb*, vol. 7, pg. 295 #7183 and Abū al-Shaykh, *al-Tahqīq*, vol. 3, pp. 164-165 both with *da'if* isnāds, however the ḥadīth was ruled *hasan* by Sayīd, *al-Jam' al-Saghir* #2821 and *sahih* by Albānī, *Sahih al-Jam'* #2576.

It is also authentically reported as a statement of Shaddād ibn Aws as stated by Mundhiri, *al-Targhib* #773.

This was also recorded by Abū Bakr ibn Abū Maryam on the authority of Ḍamrah ibn Ḥabīb as a *mursal* ḥadīth.⁴² A similar statement is also reported as the words of Hudhayfah.⁴³

Beneficial Knowledge

Beneficial knowledge is that which impresses itself on the heart leading to its quietude and humility, its being meek and shy before Allāh, and its breaking for His sake. If knowledge does not impress upon the heart in this way and, instead, is merely something spoken on the tongue, it becomes the proof of Allāh against the son of Ādam which will be established against him and others. Ibn Mas'ūd said, "There are people who recite the Qur'ān yet it does not descend beyond their throats; were it to reach the heart and take root therein, it is then that it would benefit."⁴⁴

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Ibn al-Mubārak, *al-Zuhd* #175 also records this as a statement of Abū Yazīd al-Madani.

Tabarānī, *al-Kabir*, records on the authority of Abū al-Dardī' that the Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) said, "The first thing to be erased from this nation will be *shauḥū'* until you will not see a single person from it having it." Mundhirī #773 said the word was *hushū'* as did Haythamī, *Al-maw' al-Zawīd*, vol. 2, pg. 136. The word was ruled *ḥaṣan*, and the ḥadīth, *sahīḥ* by Albānī, *Sahīḥ al-Targhib* #542.

43 Ibn al-Mubārak #72 and Ahmad, *al-Zuhd*, pg. 385.

44 Ibn Abi Shaybah, vol. 13, pg. 361 and Hakim #8448 with the words, "The first thing you will lose of your religion will be *shauḥū'* and the last thing you will lose of your religion will be the prayer, and the rope of Islām will be loosened knot by knot..." Hakim said it was *sahīḥ* and Dhahabī agreed.

45 Muslim #822.

al-Hasan said, 'Knowledge is of two types: knowledge that is superficial utterance upon the tongue, that is Allah's proof against the children of Adam; and knowledge that takes root in the heart and that is beneficial knowledge.'³⁶

This is also reported by al-Hasan, may Allah have mercy on him, from the Prophet (ﷺ) as a mutual hadith.³⁷ He also reports it from Jābir (radī-Allāhu 'anhu)³⁸ and Anas (radī-Allāhu 'anhu)³⁹ to the Prophet (ﷺ), but it is not authentic as a hadith of his (ﷺ).

Hence the Prophet (ﷺ) informed us that despite the knowledge that the People of the Book were given being readily available to them, they did not benefit from any of it since the primary goal behind this knowledge was missing, i.e. its reaching their hearts such that they could experience the sweetness of faith and realise its benefit of achieving fear and penitence; instead it remained superficial utterance on their tongues which served only to establish the proof against them.⁴⁰

³⁶ Dāimī #376 and Ibn Abī Shaybah, vol. 13, p. 235 and n h sa'ib

³⁷ Ibn 'Abdū'l-Barr, *al-jam'ī*, vol. 1, pg. 190

³⁸ Khazib, *Tamath*, vol. 4, pg. 346

³⁹ Munawir, *Siyal al-Jadid*, vol. 4, pg. 391 references it to Abū Nu'aym and Daylamī.

⁴⁰ Refer to the authors *Faḍl 'Ilm al-Jalīl* (published by Dar us-Sunnah Publishers) in which he discusses the issue of beneficial knowledge at length. He states therein, "When knowledge is beneficial and takes root in the heart, the heart fears Allah, submits to Him, and humbles itself in awe, glorification, fear, love, and veneration. When this happens the soul is content with the humblest of lawful worldly provisions and this in turn leads it to turn away from the world and all

It is for this reason that, in His Book, Allāh, Glorious & Exalted, describes the scholars as those having fear (*khasya*),

إِنَّمَا يَخْشَى اللَّهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلَمَاءُ

“It is only the learned amongst His servants who truly fear Allāh.”²⁸

أَمَّنْ هُوَ قَلِيلٌ مَا يَدْرِي الْبَلَىٰ سَابِقَ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ
الْآخِرَةَ وَرَبُّكَ لَخَبِيرٌ بِمَا كَانُوا يَفْعَلُونَ
لَا يَسْتَوُونَ إِنَّمَا يَتَذَكَّرُ أُولَٰئِكَ الْأَلْبَابُ ①

“What of him who spends the night hours in prayer, prostrating and standing up, mindful of the Hereafter, hoping for the mercy of his Lord? Say: ‘Are they the same - those who know and those who do not know?’”²⁹

²⁸ imposed effects”, “So beneficial knowledge is that which engenders a gnosis between the servant and his Lord and leads to this such that he comes to know his Lord, singles him out alone in belief and worship, takes comfort in Him, develops a sense of shyness (*hayā*) of Him, and worships Him as if he sees Him”, “The fundamental matter here is that the servant uses knowledge to engender a gnosis of his Lord. When this comes to fruition he will find Him close. When this happens, He will bring him close and answer his supplications. It is mentioned in an Judeo-Christian narration, ‘Son of Adam! Seek me and you will find Me, when you find Me you will find everything. However if you don’t find Me, you will have lost everything. I am more beloved to you than anything else.’”

²⁹ *Faṭḥ* (15): 28

³⁰ *al-Zumar* (39): 9

He describes the scholars of the People of the Book before us as having *Abasah*¹,

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ مِمَّا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيكُمْ
عَلَيْكُمْ يَوْمَ تَأْتِي سَاعَةٌ ۖ وَتُنْفَخُونَ سُفُوفُ السَّمَاءِ
وَتَذَرُونَ السَّمَاءَ لَا ۖ وَتَجْرُونَ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مُبْصِرُ
الْخُفُوفِ ۝۱۱

"Certainly, when it is recited to them, those who were given knowledge before it fall on their faces in prostration saying, 'Glory be to our Lord!' Weeping, they fall to the ground in prostration, and it increases them in humility."²

This verse catalogues those who, when they hear the Book of Allāh, attain *Abasah*³ in their hearts. Allāh, Most High, says,

قَوْلٌ
لِّتَنْبِيهِ قُلُوبَهُمْ مِّنْ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ أَوْ لِيُنذِرَ فِي صَلَاتِهِمْ
اللَّهُ نَزَّلَ أَحْسَنَ الْكِتَابِ ۖ يَكْتُبُ اسْمُهَا ثِنثَانِ تَقْسِمُهُ
حُلُودُ الْوَيْدِ ۖ يَحْتَسِبُونَ رَحْمَتَهُ ثُمَّ يَنْبَغِي حُلُودُهُمْ وَقُلُوبُهُمْ
إِلَىٰ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ

"Woe to those whose hearts are hardened against the remembrance of Allāh! Such people are clearly misguided. Allāh has sent down the Supreme Discourse, a Book consistent in its frequent repetitions. The skins of those who fear their Lord

¹ *al-Furqān* (17): 117-119

tremble at it and then their skins and hearts yield softly to the remembrance of Allāh."¹⁶

The softening of the heart refers to the removal of its hardness due to the onset of *khubū'* and gentleness therein.

Allāh has denounced¹⁷ those whose hearts are not humbled when they hear His Book¹⁸ and ponder it,

أَلَمْ يَأْتِ الْيَهُودَ مَا نَزَّلَ الْوَحْيَ فَيُحْشَرُوا لِقَائِهِ فَمَا يَتَزَكَّوْنَ أَلَمْ يَأْتِ الْيَهُودَ مَا نَزَّلَ الْوَحْيَ فَيُحْشَرُوا لِقَائِهِ فَمَا يَتَزَكَّوْنَ
وَمَا تَأْتِي مِنَ الْحَقِّ إِلَّا كِتَابٌ أَوَّلُ الْكِتَابِ وَفِي قَدَمَيْهِ
عِلْمٌ عَظِيمٌ ۝ أَلَمْ يَأْتِ الْيَهُودَ مَا نَزَّلَ الْوَحْيَ فَيُحْشَرُوا لِقَائِهِ فَمَا يَتَزَكَّوْنَ ۝

"Has the time not arrived for the hearts of those who have faith to yield to the remembrance of Allāh and to the truth He has sent down, so they are not like those who were given the Book before for whom the time seemed over long so that their hearts became hard? Many of them are deviators."¹⁹

Ibn Mas'ūd (*radīy-Allāhu 'anhu*) said, 'The time between our accepting Islam and being rebuked by this verse was four years.' This was recorded by Muslim.²⁰ It was also recorded by others.

¹⁶ *al-Zumar* (39): 22-23

¹⁷ One manuscript has: censured

¹⁸ One manuscript has: speech

¹⁹ *al-Fushul* (57): 16

²⁰ Muslim #3027

with the additional words, 'So the Muslims began to rebuke each other.'¹⁵⁸

Ibn Mājah records the ḥadīth of Ibn al-Zubayr (*radīy-Allāhu 'anhu*) who said, 'There were only four years between their accepting Islām and the revelation of this verse by which Allāh rebuked them.'¹⁵⁹

Many of the righteous would be gravely affected when this verse was recited to them. Some would die because their hearts burst at hearing it, and others repented and abandoned whatever they were previously doing. We have mentioned their narratives in (our) book, *al-Intighāḥ li'l-Qur'ān*.

Allāh, Most High, says,

قُلْ أَرَأَيْتُمْ
الَّذِينَ أُفْتِنُوا فَتَنًا ثُمَّ انْصَبُوا فِيهَا
أَنفُسَهُمْ

'If we has sent down this Qur'ān onto a mountain, you would have seen it humbled, crushing to pieces out of fear of Allāh...'¹⁶⁰

Abū 'Imrān al-Jawzī said, 'By Allāh, our Lord has directed such things to us in the Qur'ān, which, were He to have directed to

¹⁵⁸ Nasā'ī, *al-Kaṭīb*

¹⁵⁹ Ibn Mājah #4392

¹⁶⁰ *al-Faṣṣṣ*(59): 21

the mountains would have humbled and obliterated them."⁴¹

Malik ibn Dirar, may Allāh have mercy on him, would recite this verse and say, 'I swear to you, no servant believes in the Qur'ān except that it causes his heart to burst.'⁴²

It is reported that al-Hasan, may Allāh have mercy on him, said, 'Son of Ādam, when Shayṭān whispers to you, enticing you to commit a sin, or your soul desires to commit it, remind yourself of what Allāh has burdened you with of His Book which, were a mountain to bear it, it would have been humbled and broken. Have you not heard his saying,

قُلْ لَّوْكَانَ الْقُرْآنُ عَلَىٰ جَبَلٍ لَّرَأَيْنَهُ خَرًّا مُّسْفُوفًا يَخْشَعُونَ
لِقَوْلِهِمْ إِنَّا سَمِعْنَا نَذِيرًا

"If we had sent down this Qur'ān onto a mountain, you would have seen it humbled, crushing to pieces out of fear of Allāh. We make such examples for people so that hopefully they will reflect."⁴³

Allāh has only propounded parables that you ponder them, carefully consider them, and refrain from disobeying Allāh, Mighty and Magnificent. You, son of Ādam, have a greater duty to yield to the remembrance of Allāh, and to what He has burdened you

⁴¹ in one manuscript to prostrate

⁴² Sayfī, *al-Durr*, vol. 14, pg. 396 references this Ibn al-Mundhir

⁴³ *al-Hisab* (39): 21

with of His Book and given you of His laws (than the mountains)⁶⁴ since you will be judged and then find your final abode in Paradise or Hell.

The Prophet (ﷺ) would seek refuge with Allāh from a heart that does not have *khawf*⁶⁵ as recorded by Muslim with the words, "Allāh! I take refuge with You from knowledge that does not benefit; from a heart that has no fear; from a soul that is never content, and from an invocation (*du'ā*) that is not responded to."⁶⁶

This ḥadīth is reported via many different routes.

It is reported that Ka'b al-Aḥbār said, "It is written in the Injīl, 'Isā, the deeds of a heart that has no fear are of no benefit, his voice is not heard, and his supplication is not raised.'"

⁶⁴ The author has retacted this from the words of Dabihik in commentary to this verse. cf. Suyūṭī, *al-Durr*, vol. 14, pg. 396

⁶⁵ Muslim #2722 on the authority of Zayd ibn Arqam.

The True Slaves of Allāh

Asad ibn Mūsā said in his book, *al-Farq*: Mubārak ibn Fadl alī narrated to us that al-Ḥasan, may Allāh have mercy on him, would say, 'When this call from Allāh reached the believers, they believed in it, certainly quickly settled in their hearts, and, as a result, their hearts, limbs, and sight were humbled. By Allāh, were you to have seen them, you would have seen a people who truly exemplified (these verses); by Allāh, they were not given to argumentation or falsehood. They found no source of tranquillity except the Book of Allāh. They did not display what was not in their hearts. When a command came to them from Allāh, they believed it and so, in the Qur'ān, Allāh described them in the best of ways, saying,

وَالَّذِينَ ارْتَفَعُوا إِلَىٰ أَرْحَمَنِ الرَّحْمَنِ يَمْشُونَ عَلَىٰ الْأَرْضِ هَوْنًا

"The slaves of the All-Merciful are those who walk lightly on the earth..."⁶³

al-Ḥasan said, 'Walking lightly, *hawn*, in the Arabic language means walking with tranquillity and dignity.'⁶⁴ Then he commented on,

وَلَا تَسْمِعُ الْغَافِلِينَ قَالُوا سَلَامًا ۖ

"...and who, when the ignorant speak to them, say, 'Peace,'..."⁶⁵

⁶³ *al-Farq* (25): 63

⁶⁴ This was also stated by Mujaḥid as recorded by Bayhaqī, *Mu'ab al-maw* #754/4 and Abdu'l-Razzaq, vol. 2, pg. 71

Ibn 'Abbās said that it means, 'In obedience to Allāh, with decency and dignity, and modesty.' Recorded by Tabarī and Ibn Abī Hātim, vol. 8, pg. 283

⁶⁵ *al-Farq* (25): 63

by saying, 'They were forbearing and did not behave ignorantly, and when they were treated foolishly, they forbore.'⁶⁹ By day they would accompany the servants of Allāh in the way mentioned,⁷⁰ and then He mentioned that their nights were the best of nights with his words,

وَالَّذِينَ يَبْتَغُونَ رِزْقَهُمْ شَدِيدًا وَفِيمَا

"...those who pass the night prostrating and standing before their Lord."⁷¹

They would stand before Allāh on their feet, and lie their faces on the ground in prostration to their Lord, their tears flowing down their cheeks in fear of Him. By a single command of Allāh they spent the night worshipping Him and by a single command they spent their days in humility to Him.⁷²

al-Ḥasan, may Allāh have mercy on him, said, 'Then He says,

وَالَّذِينَ يَقُولُونَ

رَبَّنَا اخْرِجْنَا مِنْ هَذِهِ الدَّيْتِ لَنَا عَذَابٌ آتٍ

"...those who say, 'Our Lord, avert from us the punishment of Hell, its punishment is inescapable pain.'⁷³

⁶⁹ A similar statement was made by Qutadba as recorded by Ibn Abi Ḥāsim, vol. 8, pg. 272f.

⁷⁰ This portion is also recorded by Bayhaqi, *Shu'ab* #8452 and Tabari.

⁷¹ *al-Furqan* (25): 64

⁷² *al-Furqan* (25): 65

Everything that afflicts a person and then leaves is not *gharīb*, *gharīb* refers to something that never leaves for as long the heavens and the earth endure. They were truthful By Allāh besides whom there is none worthy of worship, they worked deeds and did not rely on vain hopes, so, may Allāh have mercy on you, beware of these idle hopes for Allāh does not grant any good to a servant in this world or the next merely for idle hopes.⁷³ He would say, "What an excellent exhortation it⁷⁴ is, if only the hearts were alive and thereby preserved it!"⁷⁵

⁷³ i.e. the exhortation he gave before starting his commentary to these verses as the full narration shows.

⁷⁴ Suyūṭī, *al-Durr al-Manthūr*, vol. 11, pp. 206-208 and he references it to 'Abd ibn Hameyd.

CHAPTER TWO

The Prayer

Allāh, Most High, has legislated different types of worship that would allow *khusūʿ* to develop on the bodies, which in turn arises from the *khusūʿ* of the heart, its meekness and brokenness.

Khusūʿ in Prayer

The greatest action of worship which manifests the *khusūʿ* of the body to Allāh is the prayer (*ṣalāt*). Allāh has praised those who have *khusūʿ* in the prayer with his words,

الَّذِينَ هُمْ فِي صَلَاتِهِمْ خَاشِعُونَ ﴿٢٥﴾

"...those who are humble in their prayer..."⁷⁸

i.e. those who are humble and meek in their prayer, not knowing who is standing on their left or right,⁷⁹ and neither looking here or there due to their humility before Allāh, Mighty and

⁷⁸ *al-Maʿidah* (25): 2

⁷⁹ As was stated by al-Ḥakam and recorded by Ibn Abi Shaybah, vol. 2, pg. 41

Magnificent.

Ibn al-Mubārak said, on the authority of Abū Jaʿfar, on the authority of Layth that Mujaḥid said concerning the saying of Allāh,

وَقُومُوا لِقَابِ رَبِّكُمُ الْمَغْنَمَ

"...and stand in obedience to Allāh."¹⁷

'Qawm', obedience, here means to stand calmly with *khuṣūʿ*,¹⁸ lower the gaze and still the limbs from the awe of Allāh, Mighty and Magnificent."¹⁹ He also said, "When any of the scholars stood for prayer, he would be in such awe of the All-Merciful, Mighty and Magnificent, that his gaze would not swerve, he would not look here and there, he would not play with stones, or do any frivolous action, or talk - i.e. to himself - about anything related to the world unless out of forgetfulness."²⁰

Maṣṣūr said that Mujaḥid, may Allāh have mercy on him, said concerning the saying of Allāh, Most High,

يَسْمَعُونَ فِيهِمْ ذِكْرًا لِمَنْ شَاءَ

"Their mark is on their faces, the traces of

¹⁷ *al-Bayhaqī* (2): 238.

¹⁸ Saʿīd ibn Mansūr #406, Ibn Abi Hātim #2381, and Bayhaqī, *Shuʿab* #1154.

Ibn Abi Hātim #2378 records that Ibn Maʿūd said, "The one who is *qawm* is one who obeys Allāh and His Messenger." Tabarī records that Ibn Zayd said, "The one who is *qawm* is one who does not speak in prayer."

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

prostration."⁸⁰

"It means *Abwabi*" in prayer."⁸¹

Imām Ahmad, Nasa'i, and Tirmidhi record the ḥadīth of al-Faḍl ibn 'Abbas (*radīy-Allāhu 'anhu*) that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "The prayer is (performed) two by two, with the *tasbeehs* being performed after every two *ruk'ats*. You should be in a state of humility, humble entreaty, and display your dire need."⁸² Then you should raise your hands (in supplication) and say, 'My Lord, my Lord, my Lord' three times. Whoever does not do this, it will be defective."⁸³

Muslim records on the authority of 'Uthmān (*radīy-Allāhu 'anhu*) that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "There is no Muslim who reaches the time of an obligatory prayer and performs its ablution, *Abwabi*, and bowing well except that it will act as an expiation for his previous sins so long as he does not commit a major sin. And this applies for all times."⁸⁴

⁸⁰ *al-Faḥḥ* (88): 20

⁸¹ Ibn Nazz, *Makhtawar Qiyam al-Layl*, pg. 16 and Tabari with the words, "The trace does not show on the face, rather it refers to *Abwabi*." Ibn al-Mubārak, *al-Zuhd* #174, Ibn Nazz, pg. 16, and Tabari also record that he said that verse refers to *Abwabi* and modesty.

⁸² or: be in a state of quietude

⁸³ Ahmad #1759-17523-17525, Nasa'i, *al-Kutub*, vol. 1, pg. 212, 450, and Tirmidhi #383.

It was ruled *ḥa'if* by Albani in his notes on Ibn Khuzaymah #1212 and by Arna'ut, *Taḥṣīṣ al-Mawḍū'at*.

⁸⁴ Muslim #228

Actions of prayer conducive to *Khushū'*

Amongst the actions that are conducive to having *khushū'*, subservience, and brokenness in the prayer is to place one hand on the other when standing. It is reported that Imām Ahmad was asked about this action and he replied, 'It is to be subservient before the Almighty.'⁸³

'Alī ibn Muḥammad al-Misri, the preacher, may Allāh have mercy on him, said, 'I have not heard anything better of knowledge than this.'

It is reported that Bishr al-Hafī, may Allāh have mercy on him, said, 'For forty years have I wished to place one hand on the other in the prayer and the only thing that prevented me from doing so was that I would have then shown a *khushū'* greater than that in my heart.'

Muḥammad ibn Naṣr al-Marwazi, may Allāh have mercy on him, records with his isnād to Abū Hurayrah (*raḍī-Allāhu 'anhu*) that he said, 'Mankind will be gathered on the Day of Rising in accordance to their performance of the prayer,' one of the narrators depicted this by grasping his left hand with his right, and inclining his head.⁸⁴

He also records with his isnād to Abū Sālih al-Sammān, may Allāh have mercy on him, that he said, 'People will be resurrected

⁸³ Ibn Hajar, *Fathā' al-Bari*, vol. 2, pg. 224, *naḍ*, 'The scholars said the significance of this posture is that it is that taken by the humble petitioner, it is more likely to prevent fidgeting and is more conducive to *khushū'*.'

⁸⁴ Ibn Abi Shaybah, vol. 13, pg. 543

on the Day of Rising like that and he placed one of his hands on the other.

Understanding this means leads the one praying to remember the time when he will stand before Allāh, Most High, to be judged.

Dhū'l-Nūn, may Allāh have mercy on him, would say when describing the servants (of 'Alāh), 'If only you could see one of them when they stood for prayer, standing in their place of prayer: it would cross his mind that place was the place in which Allāh would raise man to stand before the Lord of the Worlds, he would be completely taken aback and his very sanity would be shaken.' This was recorded by Abū lu'aym, may Allāh have mercy on him.

Amongst the actions is the servants' facing forwards to Allāh, Mighty and Magnificent, and his not turning away to any other. This is of two types: the first is his heart not turning away from the One he is discoursing with, and its being totally devoted to the Lord, Mighty and Magnificent.

Muslim records on the authority of 'Amr ibn 'Abasah (*raḥīq-Allāh* 'anhu) that the Prophet (ﷺ) mentioned the excellence and reward of ablution and then said, 'So if he then stands and prays, praising and eulogising Allāh, magnifying Him as is befitting, and devoting his heart to Allāh, he will finish the prayer in a state like the day on which his mother gave birth to him.'¹⁰

¹⁰ Muslim #832

Abū Dawūd #425 records that the Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) said, 'Five prayers which Allāh has made obligatory. Whoever performs the ablution well for them,

The second is his not looking left and right, instead restricting his gaze to the place of prostration.²⁸ This is one of the necessary outcomes of the *khushū'* in the heart and its not turning away. This is why, when one of the Salaf saw a person fidgeting in the prayer, he remarked, 'If the heart of this person had *khushū'*, his limbs would also show *khushū'*.' This has been mentioned previously.

Ṭabarānī records the ḥadīth of Ibn Sīrīn on the authority of Abū Hurayrah (*radīy-Allāhu 'anhu*) who said, 'The Prophet (ﷺ) would look left and right in prayer and then Allāh, Mighty and Magnificent, revealed,

قَدْ أَلْحَقَ الْقَوْمَ ۖ وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ فِي صَلَاتِهِمْ خَاشِعُونَ ۝

"It is the believers who are successful: those who are humble in their prayer..."²⁹

So the Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) humbled himself and would not

prays them on time, performs due bowing properly and has perfect *khushū'*, it is a promise from Allāh that he will be forgiven, but whoever does not do this has no such promise: if Allāh wishes, He will forgive him, and if He wishes, He will punish him." It was rated *ṣaḥīḥ* by Albānī, *Ṣaḥīḥ al-jāmi'* #3242.

²⁸ Hākim records on the authority of 'Ā'ishah that 'the Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) used to pray with his head tilted forward and his gaze lowered, looking at the ground.' Hākim said it was *ṣaḥīḥ* with Dhahabī agreeing as did Albānī, *Iḥyā' Ṣaḥīḥ*, pg. 89.

Hākim #1761 records on the authority of 'Ā'ishah that "When the Prophet (ﷺ) entered the Ka'bah, his eyes never left the place of his prostration until he came out again." Hākim said it was *ṣaḥīḥ* with Dhahabī agreeing, as did Albānī, *al-Iḥyā'*, vol.2, pg. 73.

²⁹ *al-Ma'ārif* (23): 1-2

longer look left or right.’

Others have recorded this from Ibn Sirin, may Allāh have mercy on him, as a *mursal* report, and this is more authentic.⁵¹

Ibn Mājah records the ḥadīth of Umm Salamah (*radīy-Allāhu ‘anhā*), the mother of the believers, who said, ‘During the time of the Prophet (ﷺ), when the people stood for prayer, their gaze would not go beyond the place of his feet. Then the Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) passed away, and Abū Bakr (became the leader). When the people stood for prayer, their gaze would not go beyond the place of their foreheads (on the ground). Then Abū Bakr (*radīy-Allāhu ‘anhū*) passed away and ‘Umar (*radīy-Allāhu ‘anhū*) (became the leader). When the people stood for prayer, their gaze would not go beyond the place of the *Qiblah*. Then ‘Uthmān ibn ‘Affān (*radīy-Allāhu ‘anhū*) became the leader and the tribulation happened and people began looking left and right.’⁵²

Bukhārī records on the authority of ‘Ā’ishah (*radīy-Allāhu ‘anhā*) who said, ‘I asked the Prophet (ﷺ) about looking (here and there) in prayer and he said, “It is a snatching away that Shayṭān steals from the servants’ prayer.”’⁵³

Imām Ahmad, Abū Dāwūd, and Nasā’i record the ḥadīth of Abū Dharr (*radīy-Allāhu ‘anhū*) that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, “Allāh will remain turning to the servant in his prayer for as long as he

⁵¹ Abū Dāwūd, *al-Mawṣi‘at*, pg. 8

⁵² Ibn Mājah #1634 and it was rated *ḍa‘īf* by Albānī, *Da‘īf Ibn Mājah*

⁵³ Bukhārī #751-1291

does not look away. If he looks away, He will turn away."¹⁰⁴

Imāms Ahmad and Tirmidhi record the hadith of al-Harith ibn al-Ash'ari that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Allāh ordered Yahya ibn Zakariyyah with five statements, that he act by them and enjoin on the Children of Israel to act by them," one of them was, "and I enjoin you to the prayer for Allāh sets His face to the face of His servant for as long as he does not look away. So when you pray, do not look (here and there)."¹⁰⁵

There are many hadiths of this meaning.

'Aṣā' said, "I heard Abū Hurayrah saying, "When you pray, do not look (here and there) because he is privately talking to his Lord. His Lord is in front of him and he is privately talking to him, so do not turn (here and there)."¹⁰⁶ 'Aṣā', may Allāh have mercy on him, went on to say, "It has reached us that the Lord, Mighty and Magnificent, says, "Son of Ādam, to whom do you look away to? I am better for you than the one you look away to."¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁴ Ahmad #21508, Abū Dawūd #909, Nasā'i #1196

It was ruled *sahih* by Ibn Khuzaymah #481-482, Hākim #862 with Dhahab agreeing, and *hasan* by Albīrī, *Sahih al-Tayah* #354

¹⁰⁵ Ahmad #17170-17900 and Tirmidhi #2863-2864 who said it was *hasan-sahih*.

It was ruled *sahih* by Ibn Khuzaymah #1895, Ibn Hibbān #6293, Hākim #1534 with Dhahab agreeing, and Albīrī, *Sahih al-Tayah* #552

¹⁰⁶ Abū'l-Ruzbiq #3270 and Ibn Abi Shaybah, vol. 2, pg. 41

Ibn Abi Shaybah, vol. 2, pg. 40 records that Ibn Ma'ūd said, "Allāh rewards facing the servant for as long as he is in the prayer provided he does not speak or look away."

Bazzār and others record this as a ḥadīth of the Prophet (ﷺ) but it is more authentic as saying of 'Aṭī'.

Abū 'Imrān al-Jawzī, may Allāh have mercy on him, said, 'Allāh, Mighty and Magnificent revealed to Mūsā ('alayhi-salām), "Mūsā, when you stand before Me, then stand as a servant who is lowly and subservient, censure your self for it is most deserving of censure, and talk to Me with a trembling heart and a truthful tongue."¹⁰

Amongst these actions is the bowing (*raka'*) for this deed, outwardly, shows subservience. It is for this reason that the Arabs would scorn this deed and not perform it to the point that some of them tried to pledge allegiance to the Prophet (ﷺ) that they would fall to the ground directly from the standing posture, i.e. they would directly go to prostration without bowing, this is how Imām Aḥmad, may Allāh have mercy on him, and the researching scholars explained the phrase they employed.

Allāh, Most High, says,

وَالَّذِينَ إِذَا أُدْعُوا لِلَّهِ أَوْ لِلرَّسُولِ أَوَّعَوْا وَأَعْيَضُوا

"When they are told to bow, they do not bow."¹¹

Submissiveness is completed in the bowing through the heart's submitting to Allāh and its being subservient to Him. As such the servant fulfils internal and external submissiveness to Allāh, Mighty and Magnificent. This is why the Prophet (ﷺ) would say in his bowing, "My being, sight, bones, marrow, and whatever

¹⁰ *al-Musnad* (77): 48

my foot carries are humbled to You."¹⁰⁶ Here he stated that his *khushu'* in the state of bowing had encompassed all his limbs, from the heart down. The heart is the greatest of these organs, indeed it is the king of the organs and limbs, so when it has *khushu'*, the limbs will also have *khushu'*.

Amongst these actions is the prostration (*sajdah*), this action comprises the greatest outward manifestation of the servant's subservience to his Lord, Mighty and Magnificent. The servant places his highest and most noble limb in the lowest position it can be in, he places it in the mud, rubbing it therein. This conduces the breaking of the heart, its meekness, and humility to Allāh, Mighty and Magnificent.

It is for this reason that the recompense of the believer when he does it is that Allāh will draw him closer for "The closest a servant is to his Lord is when he is prostrating," as is authentically reported from the Prophet (ﷺ).¹⁰⁷

Allāh, Most High, says,



"Prostrate and draw close."¹⁰⁸

The polytheists, those who were too arrogant to worship Allāh, would scorn the prostration (as they did the bowing). Some of

¹⁰⁶ Ahmad #960 on the authority of 'Alī and it was declared *sahih* by Ibn Khayyimah #607

¹⁰⁷ Muslim #482 on the authority of Abū Hurayrah

¹⁰⁸ *al-'Adab* (96) 19

them would say, 'I find it abhorrent to prostrate because for my posterior would end up being higher than me!' and others would take a bagful of pebbles and raise it to their foreheads, sufficing with that instead of prostrating.

Allāh told Iblīs down because he was too arrogant to prostrate to one whom Allāh ordered him to prostrate to. This is why he cries when the believing servant prostrates, saying, 'He ordered the son of Adam to prostrate and he did for which he is granted Paradise; I was ordered to prostrate but I disobeyed (Him) for which I will have the Fire.'¹⁰¹

When the posture of bowing or prostration, the servant completes his state of *khushūʿ*, meekness, and subservience to his Lord by describing Him with the Attributes of might, grandeur, greatness, and highness. It is as if he is saying, 'Subservience and meekness are descriptions of me whereas highness, grandeur, and greatness are descriptions of You.' It is for this reason that it is legislated for the servant to say in his bowing, "Glory be to my Lord, the Great," and in his prostration, "Glory be to my Lord, the Most High."¹⁰² Sometimes, in prostration, the Prophet (ﷺ) would say, "Glory be to the One who has all kingdom, power, greatness, and grandeur."¹⁰³

It is reported that one night, he (ﷺ) said in his prostration, "I say as my brother Dāwūd (*ʿalayhī-s-salām*) said: I rub my face in the dust to my Master, my Master deserves that faces be rubbed in

¹⁰¹ Muslim #81 on the authority of Abū Hurayrah.

¹⁰² Muslim #772 on the authority of Hudhayfah.

¹⁰³ Ahmad #23580, Abū Dāwūd #873, and Nasāʾi #1050 on the authority of ʿAraf ibn Rāghab and it is *sahih*.

the dust for His face."¹⁰⁴

Being Attentive in Prayer

al-Hasan, may Allāh have mercy on him, said, "When you stand in prayer, stand in due obedience as Allāh has ordered you, beware of negligence and looking (here and there), beware that Allāh be looking at you while you are looking at something else, asking Allāh for Paradise and taking refuge with Him from the Fire, yet your heart is heedless, not knowing what the tongue is saying." It was recorded by Muḥammad ibn Naṣr al-Marwazī, may Allāh have mercy on him.¹⁰⁵

He also records with his isnād to 'Uthmān ibn Abū Dharrish who said, "It has reached me that the Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) prayed a prayer in which he recited loudly. When he had finished he asked, "Did I forget anything of this chapter?" They replied, "We do not know." Ubayy ibn Ka'b said, "Yes you did, this and this verse." The Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) said, "What is the matter with people! The Book of Allāh is recited to them yet they do not know what was recited and what was not! This is how the greatness of Allāh left the hearts of the Children of Israel: their bodies were present but their hearts were absent. Allāh does not accept the action of a servant until his heart is present with his body."¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁴ Bayhaqī, *Shu'ab* #3556

¹⁰⁵ Marwazī, *Ta'ḍīr Ḥudūd al-Salāt* #140

¹⁰⁶ Marwazī #157 with a *da'if* isnād.

There are many narrations of this meaning.

‘Ḥāim ibn Yūsuf, may Allāh have mercy on him, passed by Ḥāim al Asamm who was talking in his gathering. He asked, ‘Ḥāim, have you made your prayer good?’ He replied, ‘Yes.’ He asked, ‘How do you pray?’ He replied, ‘I stand at the command, I walk in fear, I commence with the intention, I perform the *ṭahārah* bearing in mind His greatness, I recite at a measured pace, carefully and with contemplation, I bow with *ḥawshā’*, I prostrate in meekness, I sit and read the whole *ṣūrah*, and then I perform the *salāt* in accordance to the Sunnah. I pray with sincerity to Allāh, Mighty and Magnificent, and yet I fear that it will not be accepted of me; however I will preserve it as much as I can until I die.’ He said, ‘Keep talking for you have indeed excelled in your prayer.’²⁷

²⁷ Refer to Appendix Three for a discussion on the ruling of having *ḥawshā’* in the prayer.

CHAPTER THREE

Supplication

Amongst the actions of worship that are conducive to subservience and *khudwa'* to Allāh, Mighty and Magnificent, is the supplication (*du'a*).¹²⁸ Allāh, Most High, says,

ادْعُوا رَبَّكُمْ تَضَرُّعًا وَخُفْيَةً

"Call on your Lord humbly and secretly."¹²⁹

إِذْ هُمْ كَانُوا يَكْفُرُونَ بِالْعَذَابِ

وَيَدْعُونَكَ رَهْبًا وَرَهْبًا وَأَكْثَرُوا الْكَيْدَ ﴿٥﴾

"They outdid each other in good actions, calling out to Us in yearning and awe, and bumbling

¹²⁸ *Du'a* to call out, to summon. Khattābī, *Du'a al-Du'a*, pg. 4 said, 'The meaning of *du'a* is the servant asking his Lord for His help and continued support. Its essence is that a person shows his need of Allāh and expresses his inability to change any matter himself or having any power and ability. This characteristic is the mark of servitude and accomplishes it. *Du'a* also carries with it the meaning of praising Allāh and attributing to Him generosity and grace.'

¹²⁹ *al-A'raf* (7): 55

themselves to Ua.¹⁰⁰

One of the deeds that displays subservience in supplication is raising the hands. It is authentically reported that the Prophet (ﷺ) raised his hands when supplicating on many occasions, the most significant of which was the supplication for rain in which he raised them till the whiteness of his armpits was visible.¹⁰¹ Similarly he would raise his hands high on the eve of 'Arafah, when at 'Arafah.

Tabarānī, may Allāh have mercy on him, records the ḥadīth of ibn 'Abbās who said, 'I saw the Prophet (ﷺ) supplicating at 'Arafah and his hands were at the level of his chest, like a pauper begging for food.'¹⁰²

One of the fearful would sit at night (in supplication), tall, head bowed, and extending his hands forward like a beggar. This is one of the most emphatic displays of subservience and need.

The need of the heart, and its breaking before Allāh, Mighty and Magnificent, is also manifested in supplication coupled with its awareness of its dire want and destitution. It is in proportion to this yearning and need that the supplication is answered.

Aḥmad and Tirmadhī record that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Allāh does not answer a supplication arising from a heedless and negligent

¹⁰⁰ *al-Ashjaj* (21): 90

¹⁰¹ Bukhārī #1031-3565-6341 and Muslim #895 on the authority of Anas.

¹⁰² Tabarānī, *al-Awsat* #2892 and Haythamī, vol. 10, pg. 168 said that the *usūd* contained a *da'if* narrator.

heart."¹⁰³

Subservience is also displayed through the tongue in its actual request and supplication, and in its persistence therein. *Awā'id*, may Allāh have mercy on him, said, 'It was said: The best supplication is the one in which one is persistent and humbly entreats Him.'

Tabarānī records on the authority of Ibn 'Abbās (*radīy-Allāhu 'anhumā*) that the Prophet (ﷺ) supplicated on the Day of 'Arafah, "O Allāh, You can see where I am and hear my words; nothing of my affair is hidden from You. I am wretched and poor, seeking succour and refuge, fearful and apprehensive, and one acknowledging his sin. I ask You as the indigent asks, and I humbly petition You as a lowly sinner. I invoke You as one who is fearful and blind, with the supplication of one whose neck has submitted to You and whose body has humbled to You, whose nose has been rubbed in the dust, and whose tears are flowing copiously. O Allāh, do not make me one who is disappointed when calling on You and be good, kind, and merciful to me. O the best of those who are asked, the best of those who give!"¹⁰⁴

One of them would say in his supplication, 'By Your might and my subservience, by Your self-sufficiency and my need.'

Tawīz, may Allāh have mercy on him, said, 'One night, 'Alī ibn

¹⁰³ *Ahmad* #6655 on the authority of 'Abdullāh ibn 'Azzē and *Tirmidhī* #1479 on the authority of Abū Hurayrah and *Tirmadhī* used it was *ghāth*, both *unshah* are *da'if*.

It was declared *hasan* by Albānī, *al-Jalīl* #394, *Jalīl al-Taqīb* #1653.

¹⁰⁴ *Tabarānī*, *al-Kabīr* and *al-Taqīb* #696 with a *da'if* isnad.

al-Hasan, may Allāh have mercy on him, entered his private room and prayed. I heard him say in prostration, "Your servant is at Your courtyard, one in abject need of You is at Your courtyard, one needy of You is at Your courtyard petitioning You at Your courtyard." So I memorised these words and I have never supplicated with them at the time of distress except that I was relieved of it.' It was recorded by Ibn Abi al-Dunyā.

Ibn Bāḳwayh, the Ṣūfī, may Allāh have mercy on him, narrated with his isnad that one of the servants performed eighty pilgrimages on foot. While he was performing the *ṭawāf* saying, 'My beloved, my beloved,' a caller cried out, 'Are you not content that you should be one who is humble and poor such that you too be beloved?' He fainted on hearing this and afterwards would say, 'One needy of You, one needy of You! I have repented from saying, "My beloved!"'

Loving the humble and poor

Ibn Mājah records the ḥadīth of Abū Sa'īd al-Khudrī (*radhī-Allāhu 'anhu*) that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "O Allāh, make me live as one lowly and humble (*ʿaṭīf*), make me die as one lowly and humble, and resurrect me amongst the ranks of the lowly and humble."¹¹³

Tirmidhī records a similar ḥadīth on the authority of Anas (*radhī-Allāhu 'anhu*) and adds, "Ā'ishah (*radhī-Allāhu 'anhu*) asked, "Messenger of Allāh, why do you say this?" He replied, "Because they will enter Paradise forty years before the rich. 'Ā'ishah, never turn away one who is poor, even if you only find half a date to give him. 'Ā'ishah love the poor and keep them close for Allāh will bring you close on the Day of Rising."¹¹⁴

Abū Dharr said, 'The Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) advised me to love the poor and to keep close to them.' This was recorded by Imām Ahmad and others.¹¹⁵

In the story about the dream, narrated by Mu'adh (*radhī-Allāhu 'anhu*), the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "I ask You for the performance of

¹¹³ Tirmidhī #2352 on the authority of Anas and he said it was *ghaib*, Ibn Mājah #4126 on the authority of Abū Sa'īd, and Tahaṣṣīn, *al-Da'if* on the authority of Ubaidah Ibn al-Samit, all with *ḍa'if* isnāds, however the ḥadīth is *ṣaḥīh*.

It was also recorded on the authority of Abū Sa'īd by Hākim #7911 who said it was *ṣaḥīh* with Dhahabī agreeing; it was also rated *ṣaḥīh* by Sayidī, *al-Jawaz' al-Jayyid* #1454, and Albānī, *Saḥīḥ al-Jāmi'* #1261, *al-Saḥīḥat* #308, *al-Irwā'* #861 c1. *Saḥīḥat*, *Maṣābiḥ al-Hamam* #166.

¹¹⁴ Ahmad #21415-21517 and Nasā'ī, *al-Kaṭaib*, vol. 6, pg. 96.

It was declared *ṣaḥīh* by Ibn Hibbān #449 and Arna'ūt.

good, the abandonment of evil, and the love of the poor."¹⁷

The word *anḥu* in these ḥadīths and those like them refers to one whose heart is needy of Allāh, submissive and humble to Him, and his after shows this. This state is frequently found amongst those who are poor in terms of monetary wealth, for wealth often causes a person to transgress. The ḥadīth of Anas (*radīy-Allāhu 'anhu*) supports this explanation, except that its *anḥu* is *qalīf*.

Nasā'ī records the ḥadīth of Abū Dharr (*radīy-Allāhu 'anhu*) that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "True poverty is the poverty of the self and true richness is the richness of the heart."¹⁸

The Ṣaḥīḥ records that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "True richness only lies in the richness of the self."¹⁹

This is why Imām Ahmad, Ibn 'Uyaynah, Ibn Wāḥib, and a group of the Imāms stated that the poverty that the Prophet (ﷺ) sought refuge from was the poverty of the self. Hence the one whose heart is in due need of Allāh, Mighty and Magnificent, and is

¹⁷ Ahmad #22109 and Tirmadhī #3235 and he said it was *ḥasan saḥīḥ*.

The author has a treatise in explanation of this ḥadīth entitled *Ḥikayat al-ʿAlī Sharīḥ Ḥikāyat al-Ma' al-ʿAlī* forthcoming publication of Dār al-Sunnah under the title, "The Heavenly Discourse".

¹⁸ Nasā'ī, *al-Kaḥī* on the authority of Abū Dharr.

Ibn Hibbān #685 also records it on the authority of Abū Dharr with the words, "True richness is the richness of the heart and true poverty is the poverty of the heart." *ʿAma'ū* said that the *anḥu* was *qalīf* meeting the criteria of Muslim. cf. *ʿUṭṭarī, Rasāʾ al-Rasāʾ* #1309.

¹⁹ Baiḥaqī #6446 and Muslim #1051 on the authority of Abū Hurayrah.

humble to Him is a *saukhi*, even if he be rich in monetary wealth. This is because the need of the heart must display on the limbs. Whoever is humble outwardly and displays need, but his heart is not humble, nor is it needy, is an arrogant tyrant.

Arrogance

Nasā'ī and others record that the Prophet (ﷺ) walked down a street where there was a black woman. A man said to her, 'Make way!' She said, 'If he wishes he can walk past my right, and if he wishes he can walk past my left.' The Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) said, "Let her be, she is a tyrant." They said, 'But Messenger of Allāh, she is just a pauper!' He replied, "It is in her heart."¹⁰

al-Hasan, may Allāh have mercy on him, said, 'Some people have modesty in their clothes and arrogance in their hearts. They wear woollen garments, yet, by Allāh, while wearing them, one of them has more arrogance than a person (reclining) on a raised couch or a person wearing embroidered silk.'

It is authentically reported that the Prophet (ﷺ) denied that wearing nice clothes and shoes was arrogance and said, "Arrogance is to reject the truth and to look down on people."¹¹

¹⁰ Nasā'ī, *al-Khatib*, vol. 6, pg. 143 on the authority of Abū Bardah from his father, and he stated that there was an unknown narrator in the isnād.

Haythamī, vol. 1, pg. 99, also references it to Tabarānī, *al-Mu'jam* and Abū Ya'īz #3276 on the authority of Anas and shows that the isnād has a *da'if* narrator. He states that Bazzār #3579 also records it and that he declares it *da'if* due to the presence of another narrator.

¹¹ Muslim #91 on the authority of Ibn Mas'ūd.

This hadith makes it clear that wearing nice clothes is not arrogance and that arrogance is in the heart, i.e. its obdurately not submitting to the truth, looking down on people, and scorning them. Whoever thinks highly of himself, and, as a result, scorns people and refuses to submit to the truth, such a person is the one who is arrogant, even if his clothes and shoes be simple and worn out. However, whoever leaves wearing nice clothes out of true humility to Allah for fear that he may fall prey to arrogance has done well. Ibn 'Umar (رضي الله عنه) would do this and the saying of the Prophet (ﷺ) concerning the checkered shirt he wore, "It has distracted me from my prayer,"¹¹² also proves this.

The Prophet (ﷺ) chose the station of servitude rather than kingship. On the Day of Conquest, a man stood before him (ﷺ), trembling, so he said, "Go easy, I am not a king, I am just the son of a Qurayshu woman who used to eat strips of dried meat."¹¹³

It is authentically reported that he (ﷺ) said, "Do not falsely praise me as the Christians falsely praised the son of Mary, I am only a servant, so say: servant of Allah and His Messenger."¹¹⁴

¹¹² Bukhari #373-753-3817 and Muslim #556 on the authority of 'A'ishah

¹¹³ Ibn Majah #3312 on the authority of Abu Ma'ud.

Hikim #4366 said it was *shahih* with Dhahabi agreeing. Hikim #3713 also records it on the authority of Jarir bin 'Abdullah and he said it was *shahih* with Dhahabi agreeing. It was ruled *sahih* by Albani, *al-Sahih* #1876

¹¹⁴ Bukhari #3445-6830 on the authority of 'Umar.

Ibn Hajar, *Fath*, vol. 12, pg. 181 said, '*fa'*' is to praise someone falsely.' Ali al-Qari, *Sharh Muhtasir* #4897 said, '*fa'*' is to go to an extreme in praising - the under-

Imām Ahmad, may Allāh have mercy on him, said: Muhammad ibn Faḍl narrated to us; on the authority of 'Umrāh; on the authority of Abū Zur'ah who said: I am sure that it was Abu Hurayrah (radīy-Allāhu 'anhu) who said, Jibrīl sat with the Prophet (ﷺ) and looked to the sky to see an angel descending, he said, "This angel has not descended since the day it was created." When he had descended he said, "O Muhammad! Your Lord has sent me to you - should He make you a Prophet-King or a Servant-Messenger?" Jibrīl said, "O Muhammad! Be humble before your Lord." He said, "Rather a Servant-Messenger" ⁴²⁵

standing of this is that praising him in other ways is permissible.' 'Abū al-Qaṣi, *Sharḥ Shamaʿil*, vol. 2, pg. 141 said about his words, "I am only his servant." Meaning: I have no quality other than that of servitude and messengership; this is the peak of perfection that a created being can reach, so do not say anything about me that negates these two attributes and do not believe that I have a quality other than these two... the ḥadīth indicate that it is permissible to describe him with anything that does not reach the boundaries of Lordship, subdignity, and Godship, *al-ʿibādah*."

⁴²⁵ Ahmad #7360 and Ibn Hibbān #46365

Haythamī, *Majma' al-Zawā'id*, vol. 9, pg. 19 and Albānī, *Taḥqīq Bidāyah al-Imān*, said that its unad was ṣaḥīḥ meeting the criteria of Bukhārī and Muslim

Ibn Taymiyyah said, The Messenger-Servant is one who only does that which he is commanded, hence everything he does is worship of Allāh, he is a pure servant, dispensing the order of the One who sent him as is established in Bukhārī #3117 that he (ﷺ) said, "By Allāh, I do not grant anybody anything nor prevent anybody from anything, I am only a distributor; I place things where I am ordered." Meaning, "I do not give except where I am ordered to give and I do not prevent except where I am ordered to prevent, I only obey Allāh in this." This is in contrast to the Prophet-King who is allowed to dispense with some affairs as he wills, Allāh says about such a Prophet-King, Sulaymān, "...so We subjected to him the wind blowing gently by his command wherever he directed, and also the devils [of jinn] - every builder and diver and others bound together in shackles. [We said], "This is Our gift, so grant or withhold without account"

One of the mural reports of Yahyā ibn Abū Kathīr, may Allāh have mercy on him, has that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "I eat what a slave eats, I sit as a slave sits, I am merely a slave." This was recorded by Ibn Sa'd, *Tabaqat*.¹²⁶

He also records via the route of Abū Ma'shar, on the authority of al-Maqbārī, on the authority of 'Ā'ishah (*raḍīy-Allāhu 'anhā*) that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "An angel came to me and said, 'Your Lord extends the *salāw* to you and says, 'If you wish, you may be a Prophet-King, and if you wish, you may be a Servant-Messenger.'" Jibrīl indicated that I should humble my self so I said, 'A Prophet-Servant.'" 'Ā'ishah said, 'After that, the Prophet (ﷺ) never ate while reclining and he would say, 'I eat as a slave eats and I sit as a slave sits.'¹²⁷

One of the mural reports of Zuhri, may Allāh have mercy on him, has, 'It has reached us that an angel came to the Prophet (ﷺ) that had previously never come to him accompanied by Jibrīl. Jibrīl was silent and the angel said, "Your Lord has given you the choice of being a Prophet-King or a Prophet-Servant." The Prophet (ﷺ) looked at Jibrīl (*ṣalawtu 'alayhi*) as if seeking advice,

[*Saḍ* (28): 36-39], meaning 'give as you wish and withhold as you wish, either way you will not be judged.' The Prophet-King does what Allāh has obligated upon him and leaves what Allāh has prohibited, and is free to act as he wills with regards the worldly authority and wealth granted him without incurring any sin. However the Servant-Messenger does not give to anyone or withhold from anyone, except by the order of his Lord, as with all his actions constitute worship of Allāh, Exalted is He" cf. Ibn Taymiyyah, *al-Farqan*, pg. 92 [published by Daar us-Sunnah Publishers, Birmingham 2003.]

¹²⁶ vol. 1, pg. 371

¹²⁷ Ibn Sa'd, *Tabaqat*, vol. 12, pg. 381

and he indicated that he should be humble so the Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) said, "A Prophet-Servant."¹²⁸

Zuhri said, 'They would think that from that time till the day he left this world, the Prophet (ﷺ) never ate in a reclining posture.'

Ahmad and Tirmidhi record on the authority of Abū Umayyah (radī-Allāhu 'anhu) that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "My Lord offered to make the plain and pebbles of Mecca gold but I said, 'No, my Lord! Rather I (would prefer) to eat my fill one day and to go hungry another,'" or he said "three days" or similar words, "When I go hungry, I would turn to You in humble entreaty and remember You, and when I am full, I would thank You and praise You."¹²⁹

One of the Gnostics said, 'Whoever claims servitude, yet some personal objective and gain remains that he looks to, he has belied his claim. Servitude can only truly be attached to one whose personal objectives have vanished and only the objectives of his Master remain in his mind. His only name would be that attached to His, his only description would be one of communion with Him. If he is summoned in His name, he answers by way of servitude. He has no name or designation left and he only responds to one who calls him to the servitude of his Master,' then he read the following couplets

¹²⁸ Ibid.

¹²⁹ Ahmad #22190 and Tirmidhi #2347 who said it was hasan. The wording of "three days" is recorded by Tabarāni, *al-Kabir* #7815.

Albini, *Taḥqīq Ridḡah al-Sal*, pg. 63 ruled the first part of the hadith to be authentic due to supporting witnesses and the second part corroborating with "I would be full..." so he munkar; Arna'ut said that the *muḍḍ* was *ḍa'if* *ghalib*.

O 'Ama, with my Zahra' am I bestirred
Of this both listener and the seer know.
Call me only 'her servant,'
For that is the most truthful of my names.

This is the end of this treatise.

*All praise is due to Allāh.
Peace and blessings be on our master,
Muhammad, his family,
and his Companions.*

APPENDIX I & II

on *Khushūʿ*

on Hypocritical *Khushūʿ*

Imām ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyyah
may Allāh have mercy upon him.

Ibn al-Qayyim on *Khushūʿ*

Allah. Most High. 5473.

الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَلَمْ يَلْبِسُوا إِيمَانَهُمْ بِظُلْمٍ أُولَٰئِكَ لَهُمُ أَجْرٌ كَبِيرٌ ﴿٥٥﴾

"Has the time not arrived for the hearts of those who have faith to yield to the remembrance of Allah and to the truth He has sent down, so they are not like those who were given the Book before for whom the time seemed over long so that their hearts became hard? Many of them are deviators." ^{20:12}

Ibn Mas'ūd (radīy-Allāhu 'anhu) said, 'The time between our accepting Islām and being rebuked by this verse was four years.'¹²⁸ Ibn 'Abbas said, 'Allāh granted time and leeway to the hearts of

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the believers, then, at the turn of the thirteenth year after the revelation had started, He rebuked them.⁴¹²

Allāh, Most High, says,

فَالْمُحْسِنُونَ ۝ الَّذِينَ هُمْ فِي صَلَاتِهِمْ خَائِعُونَ ۝

"It is the believers who are successful: those who are humble in their prayer..."⁴¹³

Linguistically, *Abasah* means sinking, subservience, and stillness. Allāh, Most High, says,

وَحُشِبَ الْأَصْوَاتُ الرَّحْمَنُ فَلَا تَسْمَعُ إِلَّا هَسًا

"Voices will be humbled before the All-Merciful and nothing but a whisper will be heard."⁴¹⁴

I.e. stilled and humbled. In this respect, the earth has been described as having *Abasah*, i.e. its being dry, bare, and low and not being elevated with plant and vegetation. Allāh, Most High, says,

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ أَنْ تَرَى الْأَرْضَ خَائِبَةً فَإِنَّهَا لَكَايُ الْمَاءِ
لَعَنَتْ وَرَبَّتْ

"Among his Signs is that you see the earth laid bare and then when We send down water on it, it

⁴¹² Sayyidī, *al-Durr*, vol. 14, pp. 277 who references it to Ibn Abi Hāsim and Ibn Mardawayh.

⁴¹³ *al-Ma'idah* (23): 1-2

⁴¹⁴ *Tā Hā* (20): 108

quivers and swells.¹¹⁵

(Technically), *khawbī'* refers to the heart standing before the Lord in submissiveness, subservience, and focusing on Him.

It is also said that *khawbī'* is to submit to the truth, however (the truth is that) this is one of its results. Therefore, amongst the signs of *khawbī'* is that when the servant opposes the truth and is reminded of it, he accepts and willing returns to it.

It is said that *khawbī'* is the abating of the flames of lusts in the servants' breast and the dissipation of their smoke; replacing in their stead the blaze of the greatness (of Allāh) in the heart.

Junaid said, '*Khawbī'* is the humbling of hearts to the One who knows the unseen.'

The Gnostics have agreed that the seat of *khawbī'* is the heart and that its fruits sprout on the limbs and they display it. The Prophet (ﷺ) saw a man playing with his beard while praying and remarked, "If the heart of this person was humble, so too would his limbs be."¹¹⁶

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "*Ṭaḥawī'*¹¹⁷ is here," pointing to his breast,

¹¹⁵ *Faḡḥat* (81): 39

¹¹⁶ It was related *maḥḍī'* by Abūnāṣ, *al-Da'īq* #110 and *al-Jawā* #373

¹¹⁷ *Ṭaḥawī'* to ward off evil.

Taqī ibn Ḥabīb said upon being asked about *ṣaḥwī'*, 'That you perform the obedience of Allāh upon a light from Allāh, hoping for the reward of Allāh. You leave disobedience to Allāh upon a light from Allāh, fearing the punishment of Allāh.'

==

and he said this three times.¹⁰⁸

One of the Gnostics said, 'Fine conduct on the outer is a clear indication of fine conduct on the inward. One of them saw a person showing *khushu'* on his shoulders and body and said, 'O such-and-such, *khushu'* is here,' pointing to his breast, 'not here,' pointing to his shoulders.

One of the Companions, Hudhayfah, would say, 'Take refuge with Allāh from hypocritical *khushu'*!' When asked what it was, he replied, 'That you see the body humble and submissive while the heart is not.'¹⁰⁹

ʿUmar (raḍī-Allāhu ʿanhu) saw a person with his neck bowed in prayer and said, 'O such-and-such raise your head for *khushu'*' Yes.

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Recorded by Ibn al-Mubārak, *al-Zuhd* #473 with a *ṣaḥīḥ* *asīl*.

Ibn al-Qayyim, *as-Risālah al-Tahṣīniyyah*, p. 27, said, 'This is the best that has been said concerning the definition of *taqwa* for indeed every action must have a beginning cause to it and an objective. An action can never be considered to be obedience and a cause to draw one closer to Allāh until its point of commencement and cause be unadulterated faith, not habit, not base desires, not the wish for praise and position, nor other such things. Its objective must be the reward that lies with Allāh and His good-pleasure, this being the definition of *deen*. This is why we often find the combined mention of these two foundations such as is in (ﷻ) saying, "Whoever faces the month of Ramiḍiyyah out of faith and *deen*..."

His saying, 'upon a light from Allāh' points to the first foundation which is faith. His saying, 'hoping for the reward of Allāh' points to the second foundation which is *deen*.'

¹⁰⁸ Muslim #2564 on the authority of Abū Hurayrah.

¹⁰⁹ Ahmad, *al-Zuhd*, pg. 142 and Ibn al-Mubārak, *al-Zuhd* #143 on the authority of Abū al-Dardāʾ.

not on the neck but in the heart.'

'Ā'ishah (*radīy-Allāhū 'anhā*) saw some youth trying to walk with an air of quietude, so she asked, 'Who are they?' Her colleagues replied, 'Ascetics.' She said, 'When 'Umar ibn al-Khaṭṭab walked, he walked rapidly; when he spoke, he was heard; when he struck someone, it hurt; when he fed (the poor), he made sure they ate to their fill; he was the true ascetic!'

Fudayl ibn 'Iyād said, 'It used to be disliked for a person to display more *kibārah*' than was in his heart.'

Hudhayfah said, 'The first thing you will lose of your religion will be *kibārah*' and the last thing you will lose of your religion will be the prayer, and it is well possible that there is no good in a person who prays, and soon will come a time when you shall enter a large Masjid and not see a single person with *kibārah*.'

Sahl said, 'The person whose heart has *kibārah*' will not go near Shayṭān.'¹⁴⁰

¹⁴⁰ Ibn al-Qayyim, *Madārij al-Salīkin*, vol. 1, pp. 417-418

Ibn al-Qayyim on Hypocritical *Khusbū'*

The difference between (true) *khusbū'* engendered by faith and the hypocritical *khusbū'* is that the former takes place in the heart to Allāh and is conducted by veneration, magnification, sobriety, dignity, and shyness. The heart breaks for Allāh, combining dread, bashfulness, love, and shyness with the perception of Allāh's blessings and one's own transgressions. This necessarily engenders *khusbū'* in the heart which is then followed by *khusbū'* on the limbs.

Hypocritical *khusbū'*, on the other hand, appears on the limbs, it is a mere pretence, the person affecting something that is not there since the heart is void of *khusbū'*. One of the Companions would say, 'I take refuge with Allāh from hypocritical *khusbū'*.' When asked what it was, he replied, 'That you see the body humble and submissive while the heart is not.'¹⁰²

The one who has *khusbū'* for the sake of Allāh is a servant, in the breast of whom the flames of desires have abated and their

¹⁰² Ahmad, *al-Zuhd*, pg. 142 and Ibn al-Mubārak, *al-Zuhd* #143 (in the uniform of Abū al-Daūd).

smoke has dissipated, replacing in their stead radiance. The blaze of the greatness (of Allāh) has been ignited, and the lusts of the soul have died in the face of fear and sobriety which have, in turn, soothed the limbs and quietened the heart. The heart is content and at peace with Allāh, and it remembers Him; engulfed in the effusion of tranquility descending from its Lord, it becomes meek and humble (*sakbāh*). The heart which is meek is the heart which is at peace and rest for the land which is *sakbāh* is land which is low-lying to which water flows and settles. The same applies to the heart: when it is *sakbāh*, i.e. it has achieved *khawāṣ'*, it becomes like this piece of low-lying land to which water flows and settles.

The sign of such a heart is that (its owner) will prostrate before Allāh out of magnification and abject humility, broken before Him, never (desiring) to raise his head till the day he meets Him. This is the *khawāṣ'* engendered by faith.

The arrogant heart, on the other hand, heaves and swells in its arrogance like a fast flowing river. It is like an elevated portion of the land at which water never settles. This is hypocritical *khawāṣ'*: the person feigns quietude and affects stillness of limb by way of ostentation. In reality, his soul is raging with lusts and desires; outwardly he displays *khawāṣ'*, but inwardly the valley serpent and jungle lion lurk between his shoulders, waiting to pounce on the prey.¹⁴²

¹⁴² *Iḥa al-Qayyūm, al-Rāḥ*, pp. 346-347

APPENDIX III

The Ruling of *Khushū'* in Prayer

Shaykhul-Islām ibn Taymiyyah
may Allāh have mercy upon him.

APPENDIX III

The Ruling of *Khushū'* in Prayer

Shaykhul-Islām ibn Taymiyyah said:

Allāh, Most High, says,

وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا أَكْبَرُ عَلَى الْغَافِلِينَ

"...but that is a very hard thing, except for the humble."¹⁴³

This signifies the censure of those who do not have *khushū'*. Similar statements indicating censure are,

وَمَا
جَعَلْنَا الْقِبْلَةَ الَّتِي كُنْتَ عَلَيْهَا إِلَّا لِنَعْلَمَ مَنْ يَتَّبِعُ الرَّسُولَ
مِمَّنْ يَنْقَلِبُ عَلَى عَقِبَيْهِ وَإِنْ كُنْتَ لَتَكْفِيرًا إِلَّا عَلَى الْزَّوْجِ
هَذَا أَلَّهُ

"We only appointed the direction you used to face in order to know those who follow the Messen-

¹⁴³ *al-Raḥarab* (3): 45

ger from those who turn round on their heels.
Though in truth it is a very hard thing - except
for those Allāh has guided."¹⁰⁰

كَبُرَ عَلَى الْمُشْرِكِينَ مَا دَعَاَهُمُ إِلَيْهِ

"What you call the polytheists to follow is very
hard for them."¹⁰¹

The Book of Allāh, Mighty and Magnificent, shows that who-
ever finds what Allāh loves hard to bear is blameworthy in the
religion and receives Allāh's displeasure. Censure and displeas-
ure only come one way when an obligation is left or a prohibi-
tion is committed. Therefore if those who do not have *khusha'*
are censured, its obligation is proven.

It is known that the reference to *khusha'* in His saying,

وَأَقِمَّ الصَّلَاةَ إِذَا خُتِبَ فِيكَ

"...but that is a very hard thing, except for the
humble."¹⁰²

must incorporate *khusha'* in the prayer, otherwise the meaning
becomes nonsensical, since it would mean that *salāt* is hard ex-
cept for one who has *khusha'* outside of it and not in it, as such it
would mean that it is hard for those who have *khusha'* in the
prayer but not hard for those who have it outside of the prayer!

¹⁰⁰ *al-Baqarah* (2): 143

¹⁰¹ *al-Shūrah* (42): 13

¹⁰² *al-Baqarah* (2): 45

The verse would then become pointless. As such, this verse then proves that *khauba'* is obligatory in the prayer.

The obligation of having *khauba'* in prayer is also proven by His saying,

فَاعْلَمْ أَنَّهُ شَوْنٌ ① الَّذِينَ هُمْ فِي صَلَاتِهِمْ خَائِفُونَ ②
وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ اللَّغْوِ مُعْرِضُونَ ③ وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ لِلزَّكَاةِ
فَاعِلُونَ ④ وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ لِقُرُوبِهِمْ حَنُوفُونَ ⑤ إِلَّا عَنِ
الزَّوْجِهِمَ أَوْ مَا مَلَكَتْ أَيْمَانُهُمْ فَأُولَئِكَ يَفْرَقُونَ ⑥
فَمَن تَشَأْنُ رِزَاءَ ذَلِكَ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْعَادُونَ ⑦ وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ
لِأَسْمَائِهِمْ وَوَعْدِهِمْ خَائِفُونَ ⑧ وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَلَى صَلَاتِهِمْ
يُعَاقِبُونَ ⑨ أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْوَارِثُونَ ⑩ الَّذِينَ يَكُونُونَ
الْوَارِثِينَ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ ⑪

“It is the believers who are successful: those who are humble in their prayer; those who turn away from worthless talk; those who pay the alms-tax; those who gazed their private parts - except from their wives or those they own as slaves, in which case they are not blameworthy; but those who desire anything more than that are people who have gone beyond the limits - those who honour their trusts and their contracts; those who safeguard their prayer; such people are the inheritors who will inherit Firdaws, remaining in it timelessly, forever.”¹¹

Allah, Glorious and Most High, informs us that it is those who

¹¹ *al-Ma'idah* (23): 1-11

will inherit Firdaws thereby showing that others will not do so; as such, this proves the obligation of having the qualities mentioned therein. This is because, were they recommendations, Firdaws could still be attained without them, since Paradise can be attained by the performance of obligatory deeds without the recommended. It is for this reason that only obligations are mentioned in these verses.

Khushī is obligatory and comprises quitude and humility. In this respect is the saying of 'Umar (رضي الله عنه) when he saw a person fidgeting in his prayer, "If the heart of this person was humble, so too would his limbs be," meaning they would be stilled and submissive.

Allāh, Most High, says,

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ أَن تَرَى الْأَرْضَ خَاغِيغَةً إِذَا أَرْسَلْنَا عَلَيْهَا الْمَاءَ
فَتَهْتَزُّ وَرَافُتٌ¹⁰⁸

"Among his Signs is that you see the earth laid bare and then when We send down water on it, it quivers and swells."¹⁰⁸

Here, He informs us that after having had *Khushī*, the earth quivers and swells, i.e. raises (with vegetation), this then proves that its *Khushī* was stillness and lowness.

It is for this reason that the Prophet (ﷺ) would say in his bowing, "O Allāh, to You have I bowed, in You have I believed, and to You have I submitted: my hearing, sight, bones, and marrow are

¹⁰⁸ *Furqān* (41): 39

humbled to You," as recorded by Muslim.¹⁴⁹ Here he described himself with *khushū'* because the one bowing is still and in a posture of humility...

Khushū' is obligatory, as such the one who pecks on the ground like a crow when prostrating has not displayed *khushū'* therein. Similarly, one who does not fully return to (the standing posture) from bowing, before going down for prostration, has not been calm and still. Calmness (*sakāna*) is the exact same thing as tranquility (*sama'hiyat*). The person who was not calm in his bowing or his prostration has not shown *khushū'* in them. The person who does not have *khushū'* is sinful as we have just explained.

Amongst the proofs that *khushū'* is obligatory is that the Prophet (ﷺ) threatened people who left it, as in the case of a person who raises his gaze to the sky; this motion and this looking is at odds to *khushū'*. Anas (*radī Allāhu 'anhu*) records that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "What is the matter with people that they raise their gazes in their prayers?" He severely reprimanded those who did it saying, "They must stop or their sight will be snatched away!"¹⁵⁰ Jābir ibn Samurah reports that "The Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) entered the Masjid to see people praying while looking up at the sky and said, "People must stop looking up at the sky or their sight will not return to them!"¹⁵¹ The first was recorded by Bukhārī and the second by Muslim, and both are recorded by Abū Dawūd, Nasa'i, and ibn Mājah.

¹⁴⁹ Muslim #771 on the authority of 'Alī

¹⁵⁰ Bukhārī #750

¹⁵¹ Muslim #117

Ibn Sīnī said, 'The Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) would look up in prayer and when Allāh, Mighty and Magnificent, revealed,

قَدْ أَفْلَحَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿١﴾ الَّذِينَ هُمْ فِي صَلَاتِهِمْ خَاشِعُونَ ﴿٢﴾

"It is the believers who are successful: those who are humble in their prayer..."¹⁰²

his sight never left the place of his prostration.' This was recorded by Ahmad, *al-Nāikh wa'l-Manāikh*. Now, because raising one's sight to the sky goes against *khushū'*, the Prophet (ﷺ) prohibited it and threatened the one who did it.

As regards looking around, this reduces *khushū'* but does not negate it. This is why looking around decreases (the reward) of prayer; Bukhārī, Abū Dāwūd, and Nasā'ī record that 'Ā'ishah (*radīy-Allāhu 'anā*) said, 'I asked the Prophet (ﷺ) about looking (here and there) in prayer and he said, "It is a snatching away that Shayṭān steals from the servant's prayer."¹⁰³ Abū Dāwūd and Nasā'ī record the ḥadīth of Abū'l-Aḥwas from Abū Dharr (*radīy-Allāhu 'anā*) that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Allāh will remain turning to the servant in his prayer for as long as he does not look away. If he looks away, He will turn away."¹⁰⁴

There is no harm in looking around if there is a need to do so. Abū Dāwūd records on the authority of Saḥl ibn Hanzaliyyah,

¹⁰² *al-Ma'mūn* (23): 1-2

¹⁰³ Bukhārī #751-3291

¹⁰⁴ Ahmad #21508, Abū Dāwūd #509, Nasā'ī #1196

It was ruled *ṣaḥīḥ* by Ibn Khuzaymah #461-482, Hākim #862 with *Iḥṣā' al-Uṣūl* agreeing, and *hasan* by Albānī, *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Targhib* #354.

'The *iqdāwā* was called for prayer - i.e. the morning prayer - and the Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) commenced praying, and kept looking at the mountain path.' Abū Dāwūd said, 'He had sent a horseman there to keep guard by night.'¹³⁵

In a similar vein is his taking Umāmah bint Abī al-'Āṣ ibn al-Rabi' from his daughter, Zaynab;¹³⁶ his opening the door for 'Ā'ishah;¹³⁷ his descending the pulpit to teach the people prayer;¹³⁸ his stepping back during the eclipse prayer;¹³⁹ his holding Shayṭān and squeezing his neck when he tried to sever his (ﷺ) prayer;¹⁴⁰ his command to kill snakes and scorpions while in prayer;¹⁴¹ his command to push back and fight the one who is walking in front of one praying;¹⁴² his command for women to clap their hands;¹⁴³ his motioning in prayer;¹⁴⁴ and other such actions in prayer that

¹³⁵ Abū Dāwūd #916

¹³⁶ Abū Dāwūd #918 on the authority of Abū Qatīdah.

¹³⁷ Abū Dāwūd #922

¹³⁸ Baiḥaqī #917 and Muslim #44-45

¹³⁹ Abū Dāwūd #1178 on the authority of Jābir

¹⁴⁰ Aḥmad #3926 on the authority of Ibn Mas'ūd with a *da'if* *asīd*.

Bukhārī #461-488 and Muslim #541 record a similar ḥadīth on the authority of Abū Hurayrah

¹⁴¹ Abū Dāwūd #921

¹⁴² Abū Dāwūd #687

¹⁴³ Abū Dāwūd #939

¹⁴⁴ Abū Dāwūd #943

are done for a need. If, however, they are done without need, they would be regarded as mere fidgeting which negates *khushu'* and is prohibited in prayer.

The obligation of *khushu'* is also proven by the ḥadīth reported by Tamīm al-Ṭāī from Jābir ibn Samurah (*radīy-Allāhu 'anhu*) who said, 'The Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) entered in upon us and the people were raising their hands - the narrator, Zuhayr ibn Mu'awiyah said that he thought that was in the prayer - and he said, "What is the matter that I see you raising your hands as if they are the tails of headstrong horses, be calm in the prayer."¹⁵⁵ This was recorded by Muslim, Abū Dawūd, and Nasa'ī.¹⁵⁶ They also record on the authority of 'Ubaydallāh ibn al-Qibṭiyah from Jābir ibn Samurah who said, "When we would pray behind the Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) and performed the *salāt*, we would wave our hands to the right and to the left. When the Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) had completed the prayer, he said, "What is the matter with you that he moves his hands as if they were tails of headstrong horses, it suffices you to do this - and he pointed with his finger - and to say the *salām* to his brother on the right and left."¹⁵⁷ Another narration has, "Does it not suffice one of you - or one of them - to keep his hand on his thigh and say the *salām* to his brother on his right and left?"¹⁵⁸ The wording of Muslim has, "We prayed with the Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ), when we said the *salām* we would motion with our hands saying, "Peace be with you." The Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) looked at us and said, "What is the matter with you that you motion with your hands as if they

¹⁵⁵ Muslim #113, Abū Dawūd #1000, Nasa'ī #1184

¹⁵⁶ Muslim #120, Abū Dawūd #998, Nasa'ī #1185

¹⁵⁷ Abū Dawūd #999

were the tails of headstrong horses. When one of you says the *salat*, let him face his neighbour and not motion with the hand."¹⁴⁹

Here the Prophet (ﷺ) ordered calmness in the prayer, the whole prayer, and calmness cannot come about without tranquility. Whoever is not tranquil is not calm, and the command for calmness accords to Allāh's command for *khusūʿ*....¹⁵⁰

Ibn Taymiyah also said,

With regards to the report in which 'Umar ibn al-Khattāb said, 'I make plans for the army whilst I am praying,' this was because 'Umar was commanded to engage in Jihād and, since he was the leader of the believers, he was also the leader of Jihād. Therefore, in some respects, he was like the one who prays the prayer of fear when the enemy has been sighted, regardless of whether actual fighting is happening or not. He was commanded to pray and to engage in Jihād, so he had to carry out both duties to the best of his ability. Allāh says,

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا لَقِيتُمْ فِئَةً فَاغْلُظْ
وَاذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ ﴿٥٤﴾

'O you who believe! When you meet a troop, stand firm and remember Allāh repeatedly so that hope-

¹⁴⁹ Muslim #121

¹⁵⁰ *Alqasāʾ Fatawā*, vol. 22, pp. 553-564. He proceeds to mention many more proofs, and the interested reader can refer to his *Alqasāʾ*.

fully you will be successful.¹⁷⁰

It is known that one cannot achieve the same tranquillity of heart during Jihād as attained at times of peace and security, so it happens that a person's prayer is lacking because of Jihād, this does not impute the completion of a persons prayer or oblation.

For this reason, prayer at times of danger is lighter than prayer at times of peace. When Allāh mentioned the prayer at times of danger, He said,

فَإِذَا أَمِنْتُمْ فَأَقِمُوا الصَّلَاةَ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ
كَانَتْ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ كِتَابًا مَقْرُونًا ﴿٢٢٣﴾

'... but when you are safe again, perform prayer in the normal way. Verily, the prayer is prescribed for the believers at specified times.'¹⁷¹

Hence the one who is commanded to establish prayer at times of peace is not commanded to do so in the same manner at times of danger

Moreover, people are of varying levels in this regard. If a person's faith is strong, he will have the proper presence of mind when he prays, even if he thinks of other matters. Allāh had placed the truth firmly in 'Umar's heart and on his tongue, and he was one who was inspired, so there is nothing strange in a person of his calibre making plans for the army whilst, at the same time,

¹⁷⁰ *al-Aḥqāf* (8):45

¹⁷¹ *al-Nisā'* (4):593

focusing on his prayer. He was able to do this, whilst others are not, but undoubtedly when he did not have these concerns to think about, his focus on the prayer would be greater. Likewise, no doubt the prayer of the Prophet (ﷺ), in terms of outward actions, at times of safety was more perfect than at times of danger. If, in the prayer of fear, Allāh has made allowances with regard to some of the outward obligations of the prayer, what then about the internal aspects?

In conclusion, a person who is pressed for time thinking about some obligatory matter whilst he is praying is not the same as his thinking about some matter that is not obligatory. It may be that 'Umar could not give thought to making plans for the army except at that time because he was the leader of the nation with many obligations and responsibilities. Anyone could find himself in a similar situation in accordance to his position. People always think about things during prayer that they do not think of at other times, and some of this could come from Shayṭān. A man told one of the Salaf that he had buried some money but he had forgotten where he had buried it. He told him, 'Go and pray,' so he went and prayed, and he remembered where it was. It was asked of him, 'How did you know that would happen?' He said, 'I know that the Shayṭān will not leave him alone when he prays without reminding him of what concerns him, and the most pressing concern on this persons mind was where he buried his money.' The intelligent servant, however, will strive to attain perfect presence of mind in prayer, just as he strives to do everything else that he is commanded to do well. There is no might or motion except in Allāh, the Most High, the Almighty.¹⁷²

¹⁷² *Majma' al-Fatawa*, vol. 22, pp 616+

Index of Sects

Alibi/Kalibi Followers of speculative theology, people seeking to explain the attributes and promises of belief and to give evidences for them based on philosophy and logic.

Bara'iyah A sect of the Shi'a, the followers of Ja'afar ibn Ja'far. They were of the belief that the legal texts were merely superficial expressions carrying inner meanings that oppose what is outwardly understood of them, examples lie with their explanations of Paradise, Hell and the Last Day.

Hakariyah A term frequently used by the innovators to refer to Ahl'l-Sunnah, the Ahl'l-Hadith, those who affirmed the Attributes of Allah. The first to use that term was 'Amm ibn 'Usoid al-Ma'mali who said that 'Abdullah ibn 'Umar bin al-Khaqifi was a Hakari.

Jahariyah Followers of the school of Ja'far ibn Safwan in his belief that all actions are decreed by Allah and man has no control over them at all, instead he is forced to do what he does.

Jahmiyah Followers of Ja'far ibn Sab'ita in his denial of the Names and Attributes of Allah.

Karramiyah Followers of Muhammad ibn Karram (d. 255H), they divided into many sub-sects and were famous for their blurring of Allah to His creation (jabbili).

Munkarilman Speculative Theologians, adherents to *Kalibi*.

Mu'tazili Followers of Wasil ibn 'Aq' al-Ghazali who abandoned the circles of Hasan al-Basri. They negated the Attributes of Allah for fear of likening Him to His creation, yet affirming His Names. From amongst their beliefs was that a person who committed a major sin was neither a believer nor a disbeliever, rather of a station between the two nations, but he would be consigned to Hellfire forever. They were from the rank and file of the Munkarilman and gave precedence to their intellect over the divine texts.

Qadariyah Those who held the belief that man has complete free will in all that he does and that Allah has no control over him.

Qasbiyah A sect holding the same belief as the *Bakriyah* and followers of Maymun ibn Dajana.

Rafidhi Those philosophers who promoted the 'weakness' of the Creation, the Greek philosophers who did not believe in the Resurrection as it is mentioned in the Book and Sunnah, nor did they affirm the Names and Attributes of Allah. From amongst their leaders was Aristotle, the student of Plato and from amongst their later proponents was al-Farabi and the Sufi.

Index of Arabic Words

Atiqat: gland of *asab* found, oily, loyal companion. From the word *atīq* meaning loyalty and closeness, the opposite of *amīn*.

Burqaḥ: barrier, ambuscade, A barrier that is erected between the deceased and this life preventing him from returning and a general reference to the life that commences after death.

Ḥalāl: law-abiding, that which is lawful, introduced into the religion of Allāh.

Ḥalīl: weak, the *ḥalīl* then is neither *ḥalāl* nor *ḥaram* because it fulfills most out of their requirements. It is of varying degrees of severity, the most severe of which being *maḥḥūl*, fabricated.

Ḍarī: supplication, invocation, it is an action of worship that may only be directed to Allāh. It is of two types, supplication through worship (*ḍarī* *ḥalāl*) and supplication of request (*ḍarī* *maḥḥūl*). The first type of *ḍarī* can be understood when one understands that every act of worship is done with the intention *ḥisn* *ḥisn* Allāh except that action of worship and the desire to draw closer to Him and hence attain His pleasure. Hence every action of worship is a type of request to Allāh. The second type of *ḍarī* is whereby one explicitly asks the Lord of something such as 'O Allāh! Grant me good in the world and the Hereafter.' The second type includes the first type and the first type encompasses the second type.

Ḥadīth: A term attributed to the Prophet (ﷺ) denoting his actions, words, descriptions and tacit approvals. It consists of two parts, the body of the text (*matn*) and the *asānīd* (Kawāb: the term is also used to refer to a text attributed to a Companion or a *ṣaḥāb*).

Ḥaḥḥ: 94 *Ḥaḥḥ*: Hadith Maḥḥ, commonly referred to one who has memorised at least 100,000 *ḥadīth*.

Ḥisn: good, fine. A *ḥadīth* whose *ḥisn* is continuously linked of pure, mostly upright, common law whose processes (*ḥisn*) fall short of the requirements of the *ḥadīth* *ḥisn* containing no irregularities (*ḥisn*) and no hidden defect (*ḥisn*). A *ḥadīth* can be *ḥisn* in and of itself, or contain a defect but will be asked to be so due to supporting evidence.

Ḥisn: beneficence, goodness, To worship Allāh is if one is seeing Him, and knowing that even though one sees Him not, He sees the servant.

Ḥisn: success in help oneself of worshipping any besides Allāh such that everything one does is performed only to draw closer to Him and for His pleasure. It is so purely one's actions from not but the Creator having a share in them, from any defect or self-doubt. The one who has true *ḥisn* (*ḥisn*) will be free of ego.

Ḥisn: The first *ḥisn*, complete acknowledgement and acceptance of all that Allāh and His Messengers have commanded to have faith in, submitting to it both *ḥisn* and *ḥisn*. It is the acceptance and belief of the heart that includes the actions of the heart and body, therefore encompasses the establishment of the *ḥisn* *ḥisn*. This is why the *ḥisn* and *ḥisn* used to say, 'Faith is the statement of the heart and tongue, action of the heart, tongue and limbs.' Hence it encompasses statement, action and belief, it is created through obedience and decreases through disobedience. It includes the beliefs of faith, my events and manner and the

wasn't deceived by it.

Imad support. The chain of weaknesses on which a narcissist is based, taking the real situation of a narcissist to the one it is entitled to, be it the Prophet (ﷺ) or anyone else, cannot be denied.

Ikhlaf' successors. A reference to those who followed a path other than the path of the Imam.

Ikhlaf' pl. Ikhlaf' Successor: representation. The Succession of the Prophet (ﷺ), head of the Immaculate: Also-called *Amr al-Milad* or *Leaders of the Believers*.

Ikhlaf' successors, harmful.

Kaf' denial, rejection, taking, technically referring to *denial*. It can be major (removing a person from the fold of Islam) or minor (not removing a person from the fold of Islam).

Qasid The actual Word of Allah revealed to the Prophet (ﷺ) in the Arabic language through the medium of the Angel Gabriel and the greatest miracle bestowed him. It consists of 114 chapters commencing with al-Fatiha' and ending with al-Nas.

Raf' showing off, conversation, an example of which lies in people demanding actions of worship because he knows people are watching.

Salat correct, righteous. A *salat* which has a consistently linked link of just, morally upright and pious actions; containing no *impeccancy* (*shakk* or *hakk* in defect) (*Salat*-Hence free from conditions even in its root; the word being consistently linked; the former (*fi*) of the sentence; the position (*fi*) of the sentence as not being *shakk*; and as not containing an *ishk*. The health can be *shakk* as and of itself, or it can contain a defect but will be ruled as

be *shakk* due to supporting evidences.

Sal' predecessors. Technically used to refer to the first generations of Muslims, the first three generations: the *Salah*, the *Tahis* and the *Tal'* *Tahis* due to the health, "The best of people are my generation, then the one that follows, then the one that follows."

Sal' successors, technically referring to devoting a right that is due to Allah along to another object of creation, rather completely or partially. It can be major (removing a person from the fold of Islam) or minor (not removing a person from the fold of Islam).

Sarak say, push. The saying, words, descriptions, commands, prohibitions and best approvals of the Prophet (ﷺ).

Tahis The generation following that of the Companions.

Tal' Tahis The generation following that of the Tahis.

Taqid the basic meaning of which is setting a barrier between two things. This is why it is said that one *taqid* with his shield, i.e. he set it as a barrier between him and the one who wished harm on him. Therefore it is as if the one who has *taqid* has used his following the commands of Allah and avoiding the prohibitions as a barrier between himself and the Punishment. Hence he has preserved and fortified himself against the punishment of Allah through his obeying Him.

Taqid uniformity, monotheism, the belief in the absolute Oneness of Allah. It is to believe that Allah Alone is the creator, sustainer, and sustainer of the world, it is to believe that Allah Alone deserves to be worshipped and it is to believe that He has unique and perfect Names and Attributes that far transcend human, that one can imagine.